should say, one of the items of saving to the far-One of the sources of profit, or perhaps we mer, during the winter, is the manure made by his stock during this season. On the proper mode of saving this much of its strength, and consequently its value, depends. The too common mode of throwing it out of the barn windows, to take the alternate drenching of the rains, through an eight years rotation. the freezing of the cold, and the thawings of the warmer weather, is not the most prudent course to take with it.

to take with it.

This species of manure is a compound of great value, if all of the ingredients can be retained until it is applied to the crops, where they will times, May, June and August, harrowed, and seeded with one bushel and three pecks per acre of wheat, which was ploughed under.

2d year—clover sown on the wheat in the all be required, and used by the growing vegetable, to add to its size and productiveness. It is after harvest. made up of vegetable and animal matter, both of 3d year-plastered the clover in the spring, one which substances contain the due quantity of bushel per acre; cut the clover early and ploughmineral matters, all of which may be required in ed under the after-crop and seeded again to the formation of crops, and through them, for the wheat. sustenance of animals. Now if a part of these 4th year-wheat, same as No. 2. be washed out, and carried off by the rains and 5th year-pastured early in the season, ploughmelting snows, or wafted away by the winds, in ed under second crop in August, and sowed the form of gases, brought out by the fermenta- wheat. tion which is sometimes induced by the changes 6th year-wheat again, and rye sowed on to which it is subject, there is a corresponding stubble. loss. Hence, if you can conveniently have it put under cover, by having a shed built over it, or by having a barn cellar into which to throw it, you ed corn, and next season re-commenced. will be a great gainer every year.

In that country, you are aware, farmers make quite a profit by stall feeding cattle while fattening them for market. They, therefore, some-wheat, although it is not impossible. times put their cartle into pens, say ten feet He had, you will perceive, three fields square, and feed them, keeping them well littered, twelve and a half acres, or thirty-seven and oneand thus accumulate a large quantity of manure, half acres every year into wheat, and he must by building up the sides of the pens or boxes, as cut thirty-eight and a fraction of bushels to the the manures accumulate, in order to keep the cat- acre, in the year that he raised fourteen hundred

Stall feeding for market would not be profitable His method, however, appears to be a very in all sections of the United States, but the results, good one, and worthy the consideration of every as far as the accumulation and preservation of farmer, and can be followed out in a correspondmanures are concerned, may give knowledge to ing scale, whether a farmer has a small farm or a us, useful to practise upon in our management of large one. this article so essential to the farmer.

The following analysis is quoted by the Cultivator, made at the English Agricultural College, showing the difference in box manure, that had been protected from the weather, and yard ma- the silk growers of this our world, whether Cenore that had not been so protected :

march time man man accur	1	
В	ox manure. Y	ard manure
	per cent.	per cent.
Water,	71.04	71.00
Nitrogenised matter, capal	ble	
of yielding ammonia, 1	00	
parts dried,	2.37	1.07
Salts, soluble in water, creating organic and inc		
ganic matter,	10.07	4 06
Organic matter,	5 42	1 82
Inorganic matter,	4 28	2 78
Phosphoric acid,	0.03	0.26
Alkalies-potash and soda	, 200	0.08
Thus you see that there	,	difference

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THOUGHTS ON THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

An old farmer once observed to us, one stormy evening in winter, as he sat by his comfortable kitchen fire, "If I can't cultivate my land just now, I can think about it." So, if it be too late in the season to actually cultivate the crops "just now," we can think about them and talk about carrots or onions. them, and perhaps the discussion will lead to some ideas which will be of value when the right season comes to practise them.

The subject of a judicious rotation of crops has been one of importance, and is yet one which should engross the attention of farmers.

days of Virgil. Before the potato rot and the ing thoroughly in clean cold water. If the grain worn visited Maine, and deranged all the previous plans and customs of our farmers, rotation of crops began to be practised extensively among them. The notate, wheat and grass on that purpose. In corroboration of the value of tered pretty generally into their system, because communication in the Prairie Farmer: these three articles were very sure crops, and in have used various liniments, and many very profitable. The almost certain destruction kinds of ointment, but none in my experience of two of these crops (potatoes and wheat) which come up to the mark like clean cold water. My afterwards ensued, seemed to unhinge all the practice is to take water to my cattle yard, as systems and calculations to which they were be- much as my milking pail. Every teat, and the coming attached, and left them to pursue a sort lower part of the bag, whether sore or sound, is of hap-hazard course.

not quite so prevalent, it may be well to again pail." turn our attention to a more systematic course of culture, in which the potato and wheat may once more have a place in the shift. We are aware many times, for a recipe to cure roup in fowls. that the same rotation will not be profitable on Under ordinary circumstances, this murderous every kind of soil, or near every market, and yet, affection in the head can be cured, by washing there are general principles which may serve to the eyes and nostrils clean, three times, daily

Potatoes, grass, and grain, are all necessary, and therefore profitable crops, and should be cultivated as extensively as is compatible with the The roup or "swelled head" is very common at means that the farmer has at command, and the market where he trades. A very simple rotation cellent success. and a very good one, used to be-

1. Sward land broken up and planted to pota-

2d year, ploughed, and manured highly for In-

and grass seed.

4th year, grass.

5th year, grass.

If winter wheat shall ultimately become an established crop among us, a somewhat different change of rotation may become necessary in some parts of Maine.

If wheat is desired to be the main article of production, the oftener it can be made a crop in the shift for a short term of years, the more satsfactory it may be to the farmer.

A German by the name of Sheimer, was ported, some years since, to have adopted the following scheme of operations on his farm in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, by which, became wealthy. He is represented to have followed it for thirty-five years, with constant improvement in the quality of his land. His farm consisted of one hundred acres, which he divided as nearly as possible into eight fields of twelve and a half acres, each of which was carried

Commencing with a fallow field-1st year-manured, limed, ploughed three

7th year-sowed clover seed on spring rye. 8th year-ploughed under clover sod and plant-

It will be seen that in this way he had, every The editor of the Boston Cultivator gave a hint year, three fields into wheat, one with rye, one on this subject, not long since, in which he alludes to what is called box feeding, in England, one year he raised fourteen hundred bushels of

bushels.

ARE SILK WORMS NECESSARY? MR. EDITOR:-I wish, with your leave, to give lestials. Italians, or Yankees, a hint or two, honing that they may profit by the suggestion which I here offer them gratis. It has always looked to me, as rather beneath the dignity at least of a Yankee, to be hatching, feeding, and tending a batch of worms, and all this that he may rob them of the shrouds in which they have rolled themselves up, to await the chance which nature has doomed them to undergo; a change from the vile, to the beautiful and perfect insect. Why should we be thus beholden to the silk worm for those beautiful fabrics, with which the ladies delight to adorn themselves. Why not go yourself to the bush, to the mulberry bush; such as are used for the purpose of feeding silk worms, and and it shows the advantages of sheltering this by your skill draw forth the raw material in species of dressing. A very little calculation greater abundance. If it is not as good, or better will show that the gain or saving made, in a few in quality, and of equal beauty, your ingenuity years, would amply repay the extra expense of will soon make it so. These suggestions came years, would amply repay the extra expense of to me while looking at some mulberry twigs, building sheds, or digging cellars for this purthat had been winter killed, and weather beaten. The ends showed a tuft of silky fibre, and I find the bark has much of it in its composition, why than may not it be obtained as in flax, or by some better process not yet discovered. I here leave the subject for others to take up, and experiment upon. Yours,

Kingston, Mass. Nov. 10. P.S. How late in the fall will it do to plant

Note .- As late as the frost will let you put the seed in.

CHAPPED TEATS. We have had some experience with this difficulty, and never found any-It has been more or less discussed since the thing better as a preventive and cure, than washamong them. The potato, wheat, and grass, en-

washed clean. The teats are then soft, the As the rot and the grain worm have become cow stands quietly, and no dirt falls into your

> ROUP IN CHICKENS. We have been asked, with common whiskey-for a few days. The fowl should be kept, meantime, in a dry warm place, and fed with warm mashed food. If taken seasonably, this will save them ; if not, nothing will, this season. We have tried the above, with ex-

CLOVER SEED. It is stated on good authority. that 9 033 clover seeds are contained in one cubic inch, thus equaling 19,466,561 seeds in a bush-3d year, ploughed and sowed to spring wheat feet, we have only to multiply it by 144, being el. As an acre of ground contains 43,560 square the number of square inches in a foot, and we shall readily see the amount of clover seed necessary to sow an acre. If seed per square inch Next year, break up and plant to potatoes is allowed, tillering will be found sufficient to again. This makes a five years shift or rotation. ensure a good crop. [Working Farmer.

. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

Two of the best papers which have lately appeared on the subject of draining, are the state- quent wasting of the fleshy fibres composing those nents of John Johnston, of Seneca county, and muscles which lie outside the shoulder blade, but

DRAINING ON HEAVY AND LIGHT SOILS.

Theron G. Yeomans, of Wayne county, published pass from it to the upper arm bone below. In a in the last volume of the Transactions of the New healthy condition, the action of these muscles York State Agricultural Society, and to both of consists in moving the arm bone backwards and whem prizes were awarded for their successful forwards, and in keeping its upper end or head in experiments. In one case the land was a heavy connection with the body when weight falls upon or clayey, and in the other a light or gravelly the shoulder joint. The fleshy substance of the loan; the former being distinguished by its ad- muscles is attached to sinews which pass outside esiveness when wet, and by its cracking when of the joint, and add materially to its strength and dry, and the latter by the absence of these properties. Any person who has practised draining on by muscular or fleshy contraction. If an injury soils possessing those opposite characters, must (such as a strain, for instance) should lacerate the have observed the great difference in treatment fleshy fibres, they cannot, of course, determine any required in some parts of the operation. On a action to their sinews, and the latter become so heavy soil, care is particularly required to facili- lax as not to retain the shoulder hones in their tate the escape of water from the soil to the drain; natural position during motion; the head of the on a light one, to prevent the washing of the soil upper arm bone, in short, ships outward from with the water into the channel, and causing its under the weight, which, if its fleshy and ten-obstruction. After having constructed many drains on a heavy soil, by simply filling the lower half and still keep its own proper situation. This with stones, and covering them with straw, and rupture of muscular fibres is accompanied by hen with earth, without meeting with any subse- wasting of the fibres themselves; this process is pent difficulty, we found the same process wholly frequently observed in the animal frame, and ocnadapted to unadhesive soils, not a single season curs in parts which are from any cause deprived passing without the occurrence of numerous ob- of their usual functions. The affected shoulder. uctions by the settling and washing of the under the disease in question, becomes conse earth among the stones. To prevent such disas-ters, we found it needful to cover the upper surface of the stones with very small or flat pieces, the shoulder blade, the outline of this bone may and then the whole as closely as possible with slabs sometimes be visibly seen. The outward rolling from the saw-mill, of white oak, red beech, or some motion of the shoulder joint is greatest when the other durable wood, before applying the turf or horse is going down hill, and is sometimes so exstraw, for the reception of the earth. We observe cessive in a trotting gate, that the animal seems in evidences of a similar difference, in the papers before us. J. Johnston, whose soil is heavy, fills his the horse not put to work too soon, he will usually ditch at intervals with 'stones, which tise above recover from this affection. Months are somethe surface, wherever it is desirable to admit times required to ensure complete restoration, large quantities of surface water, and through and in addition to the rest needed, much benefit is which it passes freely down into the tiles below, derived from an occasional application of blisters On light soils as they usually occur, these struct- to the whole outer surface covering the shoulder ures would be choked in a single season. On blade, and shoulder joint. the other hand, T. G. Yeomans, who occupies a light soil. Sound, as others have done, that ordinary stone underdrains were liable to become topped, both from the washing of the earth, and the digging of rats, mice, and meadow moles; he erally well done; better, perhaps, than the averalso found even the horse-shoe tiles objectionable, age in this country. The plows are generally of from their liability to become filled by the wash- very different construction from ours, and require

accidents. J. Johnston gives some striking examples of the in an article on "the Agricultural districts of uccess of his experiments, which has led him to England," the following paragraph: "Land of nstruct at different times, sixteen miles of under- prime feeding quality in this part of the country, drain, or as we have learned since his paper was [on Sir Charles Knightley's estate] is let at £2 written, twenty miles up to the present time. per acre tithe fee, and the rates from 3s to 4s per Six acres, (in a twenty acre field,) so wet as acre. It is not uncommon to see five fat and were drained, and the whole field plowed and ing over a barley seed furrow no more than four planted with corn. The drained portion soon inches deep. Amid such heavy complaints of showed a marked superiority in the crop, the distress it is wonderful to see such a heedless whole field yielding at the rate of eighty-three bush- waste of power." els per acre,-one of the largest crops, if not the In this country, although we cannot claim to nost so, ever known in the county. The field farm our lands so uniformly well, and so sysattracted much attention, and parties in examina- tematically as in England, our farmers have the tion walked easily over the six acres, while all faculty of accomplishing the greatest amount of indrained land was muddy. Subsequent crops labor with the least expenditure of power, and showed so decidedly the profits of draining on it would be difficult to find an American with this field, that the whole was subsequently sub- "five fat and powerful horses" attached either in jected to the operation; and of the very large line or otherwise to a single plow to turn a furrow growth of clover resulting from it, "not one either four or eight inches in depth. square foot froze out," and good crops of any The necessity for such a waste of power prove hing sown or planted, can now be relied on, one of two things; either that plows used in Another field of partly low land, "saturated with England require enormous expenditure of draft, water," was drained, and the first crop in an or that English farmers are not skilled in the infavorable season, was 40 bushels of shelled application of power in their agricultural opercorn per acre, on land where nothing but coarse ations. grass had grown for twenty years before. A While there are the principles and construction erop of wheat, "a heavier" says he, "I never of the English plows to commend, they are, as a aw stand up," was reaped from this ground, but rule, awkward and unwieldy, heavy of drafts t had not been measured when the paper was and not so convenient for use as our American written. He draws his tile three miles from the plows. They are however strong and durable, factory, and finds underdraining to cost him about like all articles of English manufacture. Na 30 cents a rod, and at about two rods distance tional preferences, not to say prejudices, will sunder, \$22 to \$24 per acre, which is usually re- probably continue as heretofore to prevent to any paid in two crops, and in some instances more great extent the introduction of English patterns than repaid by a single crop.*

T. G. Yeomans, who has constructed nine miles of tile drain, finds nearly an equal advantage on his light loam,-land generally "thought to be quite dry enough." The large amount of water of husk beds. Straw and mattrasses would be lischarged, in one instance, at the roadside, from entirely done away with, if husk beds were once nis tiles laid in this reputedly dry soil, furnished tried. They are not only more pliable than mata practical illustration of the need of draining, to trasses, but are more durable. The first cost is but those who observed it, stronger "than all books little. To have husks nice they may be split after ever written on the subject, valuable as they may the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are the sofier will be the bed, although or three days after the frost passes out, or after a they will not be likely to last as long as when or three days after the frost passes out, or after a they are put in whole. Three barrels full, heavy rain, permitting it to be worked at almost well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is, any time-drying uniformly, so that all works any time—drying uniformly, so that all works after they have been split. The bed will always after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the busks do not become matted down vinter on undrained land; but after draining, the rees were replaced and succeeded perfectly. He like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy rings his tile from Waterloo and Albany, the nearest 30 miles; and finds the drains and at about three rods apart, \$25 per acre. We mer and fall, husk beds ought to be "all the go," o cost him, when completed 40 cents per rod, have given but a meagre outline of these valuable and such probably will be the case, when they papers—those who wish to understand the details are or ce brought into use. There is no better of the process, with many other interesting pariculars, are referred to the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1851. [Albany Cultivator.

* A long whipple-tree, permitting a horse to walk on each side of the ditch, enables him to fill it rapidly years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herby plowing in the earth.

"BRING IN THE APPLES!" The apple may e called the "staple fruit" of New England. It ranks among fruits as the potato does among vegetables. A writer in the last number of the the Woolwich Dock yard, thirty-seven years

"The apple is the companion of the winter are perfectly sound, while similar piles not so vening, associated with a cheerful room, a bright treated, have required renewal twice during that ire, a pleasant tale, Scott's novels or the Ara- time. This Kyanizing of timber is performed by bian nights. Perhaps it is nearly bedtime, immersing it for a time in a weak solution of cor-Your eyes grow dim. You are fatigued with rosive sublimate. Could not the same advantages study, with chess, with checkers, with books; be availed of whin setting posts for fences ! Supyou sigh, you yawn, you stretch your arms above pose the posts be entered in the ground butt-end your head. All of a sudden a happy thought up, with a small auger-hole of half an inch in strikes you. Bring in the apples! It is like mag- depth in the upper end, in which might be placed ic. The foot-lights go up, and the scene a small quantity of corrosive sublimate, and then

SALT EOR CATTLE. The Prairie Farmer as- out it,) would not the corrosive sublimate seris from experience, that in the malarious re- slowly dissolved and carried through every pore gion of the west, more disease may be prevented of the wood? We should like to see this tried. by salt among cattle, than by any other one and would like to live long enough to report fully

SHOULDER-SLIP IN HORSES From the N. E. Farmer. Shoulder-slip consists of a rupture, and subse-THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

It may be very truly sail That his is a noble vocation, Whose industry leads him to spread About him a little creation He lives independent of all. Except the Omnipotent donor, Has always enough at his call-And more is a plague to its owner. His labors are mere exercise, Which save him from pains and physicians, Then, farmers, you truly may prize Your own as the best of conditions From competence shared with content Since all true felicity springs, The life of a farmer is blest With more real bliss than a king's.

[North British Agriculturist.

PLOWING IN ENGLAND.

The plowing in England and Scotland is gen

In the Farmers' Magazine, London, we find

in America, or American in England.

to sleep on.

days.

No one who has not tried them, knows the value

Feather beds ought to be done away with,

being harvested, and the husks will be much

nicer and cleaner when corn is cut up at the bot-

tom and shocked up. They do not become so

dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a

good husk bed will last from twenty to thirty

DURABILITY OF TIMBER. The piles driven a

since, and prepared by the process of Mr. Kyan,

the hole plugged. Should any moisture be resi-

upon its effects. [Working Farmer.

ing of the earth beneath them, and tumular tiles more power, the draft being greater, notwith-

the only kind that proved to be secure from these standing their great length.

THE LITTLE HINDERING THING. It is not often given us to read a piece so unprete f a beam. Its premature death suggested the melan-Sweet, laughing child!-the cottage door Stands free and open now.

The gladness of thy brow! Thy merry step bath passed away! Thy laughing sport is hushed for ave! Thy mother by the fireside sits. And listens for thy call: And slowly-slowly, as she knits, Her little hindering thing is gone,-

CHIMNEYS.

And undisturbed she may work on!

nside should be plastered as carefully and smooth- end. ly as the finishing coat of a parlor. Masons do not do this; they put on the common lime used great that no one should be deterred from buildby them for jointing, and the interior surface is ing one, upon any consideration. It will cost but covered without a proper regard being paid to the half as much labor to rid the stable of the manure, on the coat of a chimney smooth, are obvious, if | lar beneath. The liquid manure is all saved; of the line, when dry, serve as points of attraction oration, -other fertilizing ingredients can be easiand adhesion for soot, because they resist the pas- ly mixed with it,-the farm and yard are not dissage of the smoke. A smooth chimney has a figured by it, and it will cost but half the labor to better draught, to use a common term, than one haul it, as it is all together, and is not stamped with a rough interior; the reason of this is also into the soil. [Rural New Yorker. obvious, because rough surfaces retard the passage of smoke, as well as water or any other substance in motion is retarded by them. In the building of houses, masons are too careless about these on the Milwaukie brick, as a handsome building things; indeed, the majority of them do not ap- material, says that it is too expensive, and that pear to have any knowledge of natural philosophy, the same effect can be produced by a cheap kind yet there is no man living, be he mason, plasterer, of paint, more suitable, and far cheaper, for col-

cording as he is well informed. Were it not for the general form of the walls sauare or rectangular form.

nev inside: this is very true.

building of a chimney, is to build it of a uniform sition, with yellow ochre for the coloring matter. diameter from bottom to top, not too wide, and For country houses, a somewhat more lively and

smoothly covered with plaster inside. The object of writing this article was to direct netian red to the ochte, in small portions." attention to making the interior of chimneys smooth and well covered with lime. In many especially in warm weather. For spring, sumerning causes of aerial currents. time for procuring husks than when the corn is

[Scientific American.

with wings, which might easily be taken for those shape, is not liable to decay, and costs but little of a dragon-fly, but one of the most ingenious more than the wooden stick. Another season self with beds (against time of need) at a trifling fly traps in the world is a plant which grows in they are to be more fully tested, it being the deexpense, which is quite an inducement now-ateenths of an inch in diameter, is one foot high, what we learn, they will undoubtedly be every and is surmounted with a flower; it is furnished way satisfactory and find favor with the public. with a bag of a peculiar form, and something like a purse at the throat. The mouth is lined with hairs, which are the watchers for prey, and PRUNING. The following paragraph is going the sentinels to the vegetable nerves of the the rounds of the newspapers as an "item." It plant; they are very numerous and powerful, may not do much mischief, but is worthy of and act at once on the throat of the bag, which having its fallacy shown lest some one may be has a thick cartilage, like an India rubber band, misled by it: No sooner does a fly enter this bag, than, like the "An agricultural paper informs its readers that ing folds. In this manner the plant supplies it- more readily." self with food, and on cutting one open with a Every body who has given much attention to dent in the stick, (and no decay can occur withknife, the bottom of the hag will be found stuffed the subject is aware that the exposure of the with the skulls and limbs of water flies, remind- stump after taking off the limbs, to the cold ing a person of some cannibals cave. How won- winds and weather of winter is highly injurious. derful are the works of the Almighty; every Fall pruning would be, if extensively practised, seed bringeth forth after its kind, and with all its productive of serious damage to our orchards and special adaptations.

CELLARS FOR MANURES.

The utility of cellars for manure has not as yet been duly appreciated by the farmers of Western New York, judging from their non-existence,for in traveling for days together, in some sections, we do not observe a single cellar expressly for are used for stabling, and the manure is almost invariably thrown out and exposed to the elements, till one half of its fertilizing properties are washed by the rain into the highway, or else-

Farmers are well aware of the yearly loss of nanure by this method of procedure, but still they submit to it, as if it were an irremediable evil. We often see piles of manure accomulating by the barn, which cause the siding and sills to decay, render the atmosphere impure, disfigure the barn, and disgust the traveler. The cows lie down upon it during the day, a goodly portion adheres to them, and in due time finds its way inng, and yet withal so poetical, as the following touch- to the milk-pail. The farmer and his sons are agly beautiful lines. They were written by an English obliged to travel upon it, a portion adheres to their y beautiful lines. They were written by an Logarian obliged to travel upon it, a portion according to the orer, whose child was suddenly killed by the falling boots, and unfortunately finds its way into the house. These are every day occurences during the winter season, which can and should be

What farmer, than, will not, during the good sleighing next winter, haul stone and build a cellar for manure under his horse-barn and cowhouse before another winter? Your barns can be easily raised to the desired height by means of screws, or if they are not on a desirable site, they can be easily and cheaply moved by means of a capstan. Perhaps some will try to excuse themselves as they have not a suitable site for a cellar: this is very often the case, but a cellar can be made above ground nearly as cheap as on a hillside, or on land that can be readily drained, be-In building flue chimneys, in brick walls, the cause we need only bank up one side or one

The advantages of a cellar for manure are so functions of the chimney. The reasons for laying as it is let down through a trap door into the celwe take into consideration that the rough edges there is no loss by the washing of rain or by evap-

GOOD PAINT FOR BRICK DWELLINGS.

A writer in the New York Tribune, remarking seldom to give a remunerating crop, even of grass, powerful horses yoked in line to a plough, turn- or hod-carrier, but stands high as a workman ac- oring brick, than oil paint, which is very expensive. He says:

"Oil paint is expensive, and is not, whe of buildings, it would be much better to have the just the thing for brick; but a paint may be made chimneys built of round or oval shape, like the for brick without any oil, much better than with. funnel of a steamboat. The flues in brick houses The brick dwelling in which I reside has a coat should be built circular inside; this would be a of paint upon it, which has been there several little more troublesome, but the flues would be years, and is now quite as fresh as when painted, all the better for it; yet, if they were only plas- and likely to remain so several years more. The tered smooth, no one would have to complain of a basis of the paint is common lime mixed with wa-

ter. The requisite shade may be made by ad-Some chimneys are built with tremendous gap- ding colors used by house painters. Sulphate of ing fire places, others are built wide at the base, zinc is the fixing ingredient. I have now in my and taper towards the top: both plans are erro- mind buildings that have been standing quite a neous. A moderate width of fire place is all that long time without the renewal of paint. The is required (we have wonderfully improved on composition costs but little more than common our forefathers in this respect,) and it would be whitewash. The same, adding Venetian red, or far better, if a chimney is built tapering, to have yellow ochre, or burnt sienna, as the taste of the the widest part at the top, where the smoke is to owner may require, and the sulphate of zinc. make its exit. A reason for this is, that when This paint was highly commended by the late A. the smoke is confined below, and suddenly allow- J. Dawning, good authority in such matters. It ed to expand at the top, it forms a partial vacu- forms a cement with brick, which nothing but the um, which draws up the smoke. It is upon this severest friction will remove. I have seen quite principle that Prof. Epsy's Ventilator, is constructed. It may be said the open expanse above fronts, but have noticed a dull, rusty look about the chimney, allows the smoke to expand, there- the edges of the brick, that materially destroys fore it is of no use to widen the top of the chim- the good effect of the cream color. A much clearer and richer cream color may be obtained The rule which should be followed in the by using the common red brick with this compowarmer color may be got by the addition of Ve-

WROUGHT IRON SCYTHE SNATH. This is a cases there are chimneys built for small houses, new invention, brought out by Charles Clow & of a diameter which would enable them to carry Co., of Port Byron, Cayuga county, N. Y., for smoke away from one of Collins' steamships. which they have taken measures to secure a pa-Masons do not appear to take into consideration, tent. The sample which we have had the pleaswhen they build a chimney, what it has to do, use of examining was, in shape and crook, very namely, to carry off the smoke from one or two much like, and in every respect equal to Lamfires. The narrower the chimney the better will son's or Clapp's now acknowledged the best in it draw, consequently a wide chimney for a small nse. They are made from a tube of iron, simifire-a very common error-embraces a scientific | lar to that used for gas pipe, which is bent to the principle, as erroneous as it would be to array desired shape by patterns and blocks constructed Tom Thumb in a suit belonging to Giant Hale, for the purpose. The nibs are of the most apfor the purpose of refrigeration in the dog-days. proved construction. At the lower end it is flat-We have used the term draw, in respect to the tened on the under side, to which a ring of the current in the chimney, as it is generally understood; the principle of draught in a chimney has nothing to do with pulling or drawing the smoke; of the ring and snath, dispensing with a wedge. pressure, expansion, and absorption are the gov- The scythe can be set out or in, as needed, and is firmly held at the desired point by tightening the heel ring. The whole forms a very desirable tool, not quite as heavy as the wooden ones now THE PLANT FLY TRAP. We have read of the in common use, and in many respects superior. regetable snake of Africa, and the water-spider It is quite as stiff, does not vibrate or tremble flower of Persia; we have seen a pea grow up when used in heavy grass, always retains its our shaking deep marshes; it has a small fibrous sign of the manufacturers to supply some of the root, and no leaves; the stalk is about three-six-

sensitive plant, it contracts, closes upon the fly, fall pruning is decidedly the best, as experience and makes it a prisoner within its vegetable crush- has amply proven. The limbs will heal over

NO. 48.

WHAT ARE TREES MADE OF! If we were to take up a bandful of soil, and xamine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine manure. There are many barn cellars, but they it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it may be nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, it may be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether this conjecture is likely to be correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five nounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed, with fresh earth being blown upon it by the wind, it was covered by a metal plate, full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air. After growing in the earth five years, the tree was found to have gained one hundred and sixtyfour pounds. And this estimate did not include he weight of the leaves or dead branches, which in five years fell from the tree.

> Now came the application of the test. Was all this obtained from the earth! It had not sensibly diminished; but, in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result-the earth weighed only two ounces less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! vet the tree had gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in the space of time was not obtained from the earth; we are therefore obliged to repeat our uestion, "where does the wood come from !" We are left with only two alternatives; the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water; we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion,

> t was derived from the air. Can it be ! Were those great ocean spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction in o Eden, and wave in their vast and solitary luxriance over the fertile hills and plains of South merica, were all these obtained from the thin ir! Were the particles which unite to form our hattle ships, Old England's walls of wood, ever borne the world about, not only on wings of air, but actually as air themselves! Was the firm table on which I write, the chair on which I rest, the solid floor on which I dwell, once in a orm which I could not as much as lay my finger on, and grasp in my hand? Wonderful truthall this air. [English Paper.

> AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA. The Travelle scribing an exhibition of agricultural products which was held at Sacramento on the 30th of September last. Among other things it is said there was-"Corn, 17 feet long in the stalk; potatoes, 41 pounds in weight, by the cartload : onions, same weight; squashes and pumpkins, of enormous dimensions; beets, four to six feet long; and all others in proportion. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, melons, etc., of large size and delicious odor. Flowers, of late character, dahlias of every hue, bouquets, wreaths and all the varieties possible to manufacture. The Catthe Show embraced a collection of 40 cows, horses and stallions, of huge and symmetrical proportions, which were paraded through the streets, their heads trimmed with fancy ribbons."

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE. The steward on board a United States steamer in the Gulf of Mexico, has produced several crops of putatoes by

the following novel mode of cultivation. "He procured a common 'crockery crate,' a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potato, and went to work farming it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes-the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw-then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about \$14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the 'first water.' "

PORK IN BARRELS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED FOR LARD. A friend informs us that several persons of his acquaintance, packed pork last year in barrels which had been used for lard-using Turks Island salt, as has been their custom. On examination in Spring, the pork was found to be damaged, and could only be sold for soap grease-although the barrels then contained a good quantity undissolved salt. One individual put up eight or ten barrels-all the barrels except one or two had been used for lard-and there were only two harrells saved. What occasioned the loss? is the question. Can any one give us the science on the subject. [Boston Cultivator.

RAPID GROWTH OF APPLE TREES. The Masachusetts Ploughman gives the measurement of four apple trees set five years ago, when three years from the but. The soil was of quite moderate fertility. Their present circumference, one foot from the ground, is fifteen inches each. This rapid growth is owing to careful transplanting, mulching with strawy manure and peat, washing the stems with potash lye, and keeping the ground in good tilling.

PROFITABLE PICKINGS. It is stated that, in addition to the vast quantity of valuables found in the Crystal Palace, in London, by the police, a large number of gold, silver, and copper coins, purses, gold and silver headed canes, rings, lockets, etc., have been found by the workmen who ook down the edifice; and as the contractors gav thein permission to keep what they found, some of the men have made out tolerably well. One of the purses picked up contained between seven and eight pounds sterling. These articles slipped down between the boards, and were thus past recovery, except when the boards were removed.

Dr. Franklin says: "If every man and wean would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would soon vanish from the world, and the rest of the day might be

Lumbering. It is said that there will be large

Ancient Relics. In digging a well in Wisco

A NEW LIGHT-HOUSE. For many month

onsiderable amount of fog pervades the atmos

illumination in the direction of the light-house

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT. In answer to v.

By act of Congress of March 1, 1792, the elect

The electors hold a meeting on the day preced

The law establishing a uniform time for choos

The votes of the electoral colleges to be trans

nitted to the President of the United States Sen

The messengers appointed by the electoral

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that in Belfast

State, and 134,830 in other States. The foreign

Germans, 29.557 Irish, 3467 English, 1093

A WHITE WOMAN MURDERED BY AN INDIAN.

one of the Germans, named Schroeder, in the

then fled. On receipt of the news at the fort, th

Commandant despatched a file of thirty men to

bring the murderer in. Governor Ramsey, who

was distributing among the Indians the first in-stalment of their dues for their lands, stayed fur-

ther progress, informing the Sioux at the same

time that he could not pay over the money until

the Indians set off in immediate pursuit, and

census, numbers 53,750 of whom 26,936

Scotch, 507 French, and 260 Welch.

[Banger Mercury.

[Boston Courier.

ing for the purpose of organizing, and to

ohere; whereas, these flashes

E. HOLMES, Editor R. EATON, Proprietor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1852

TRIP TO PEQUAWKET .- NO. 4. The "wayfaring man" who journeveth into th "hillie countrie" of Pequawket, will find on his arrival at Fryeburg two good hotels, wherein to refresh himself, and be made comfortable. One of them is the "Osgood House," which has been so long established that the memory of some men runneth not to the contrary, and has always sustained the reputation of being an excellent inn. The other is the "Temperance House," kent by "mine host" Sother, to whose kind attentions and good fare, we can bear cheeful testimony having been a grateful recipient of the same during our journey there. This section of the State has always been a place of note. It must have been a hunter's paradise, for the Indians when they were lords of the ferest and the stream, combining, as it did, all the requirement for multitudes of fish, fowl, fur, and venison and the white man accordingly found, on his earliest visits, that it was a favorite location of the Pequawkets, a somewhat noted and powerful tribe of Indians. From this place they had access to the ocean by their canoes down the Saco. and frequently made incursions among the settler of New Hampshire, and down upon the coast as they began to "squat," and thicken upon, and destroy different parts of their hunting grounds when they cleared them for culture. The whites in those places, like the whites

everywhere else, when weak, conciliated them by acts of friendship and kindness, and when they became strong, destroyed by fire and sword. The power of the Pequawkets was broken more than century ago, by Capt. Lovewell, of Dunstable, (Mass.,) in a bloody battle, on the shores of what is now a quiet and lovely lake, which lies not far from the village. Which one could hardly believe as he looks upon its smooth and silvery face, in a calm and dreamy autumnal day, that its waters were ever stained with human blood, or the slumbering echoes of the surrounding hills, ever awakened by the din of hostile arms. And yet here was fought one of the bloodiest battles, in the history of Indian warfare, and the place has become one to which a pilgrimage, is often made by the traveller as one of great historical interest. Lovewell was killed, and his name has become perpetuated by being given to the lake, or pond on which the battle was fought, and also to what is now a flourishing town, (Lovell.) next northerly to Fryeburg.

We copy the following very brief sketch of the battle which originally appeared in the N. American review :

"It was on the 18th of April, 1725, that Capt. John Lovewell, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, with 34 men, fought a famous Indian chief, named Paugus, at the head of about 80 savages, near the shores of a pond in Pequawket. Love well's men were determined to conquer or die although out-numbered by the Indians more than one half. They fought till Lovewell and Pau-gus were killed, and all Lovewell's men but nine were either killed or wounded dangerously. The savages having lost, as was supposed, 60 of their number out of 80, and being convinced of the fierce and determined resolution in their foes, at length retreated and left them masters of the

Fryeburg receives its name from the original settler, Joseph Frye, of Andover, Mass. This man, with characteristic enterprise and love hardy adventure, explored this territory some years before the revolution, and finding it a rare combination of alluvial, or intervale, and upland abounding in good soil and good lumber, conclud ed to pitch his tent there. Frye had been a soldier in sundry wars, and particularly the French and Indian war, so called, and was present at the horrible massacre which, to the everlasting dis grace of the French, they suffered to take place. in 1757, after the surrender of Fort William Henry, now the town of Caldwell, at the south end of Lake George, N. Y. In accordance with the spirit of the times, he petitioned the general court of Massachusetts to give him, by way of paymen for former sufferings, a chance to endure futur privations, by making him a proprietor of a town ship in the wilderness. In 1763, the court granted him his prayer, on condition that he would obtain sixty-five settlers in a certain time.

This he accomplished, and the result prothat the first pioneers were men of strong minds as well as bodies, inasmuch as they early planted institutions, which are still productive of rich fruits to the community and the world. A church was established before the revolution. The town was incorporated in 1777, and named Fryeburg. by way of honoring the first settler. They also began, at an early age, to make provisions for the instruction of youth, and an Academy was incorporated in 1792. To this, and the other sources named, must be attributed the good order prosperity, intelligence, and influence of the peo ple of this section of Maine. Among the earlier teachers of the Academy, was the late Hon. Daniel Webster, who, during most of the year 1801, was a preceptor there.

We had an opportunity, through the politener of Dr. Bradley, who accompanied us to take view of the extent of the intervales on the Saco river, in this town. We know of no town Maine that can boast of so many acres of this species of alluvial soil as Fryeburg. This will be readily conceded, when it is known that the river makes naturally, what is familiarly called an immense "ox-bow," in a circuit of thirty-or miles, within the limits of this single townshi and that in olden time, and sometimes now, it use to overflow its banks, and, like the inundations of the Nile, deposit the fine matter that is suspend ed in water that has come, for miles above, over a troubled way, abrading and wearing away th rocks and beds over which it has passed.

This region was once, undoubtedly, a large lake, into which the Saco, on its escape from the hills, poured its waters, and deposited the "debris" from the granite peaks, and sides, and boulders of the White Mountains. In process of time, the basin became filled with sand and grav el, and an island, or rather indented shore was formed, and the waters finally settling, became confined to a single channel, through which passed lazily along in the drier season of summe but rising and swelling up over the common ba riers, in the rainy seasons of fall and spring.

The plains or highest parts of this alluvial soi indicate by their varying texture of gravel and sand, their origin from the granitic crags of the surrounding mountains. The growth, also of the Norway pines and scrub oaks, in the coarser or more gravelly sections, and the white pines, and white oaks in the less coarse, or more sandy see tions also indicate a granitic origin. These sandy soils are warm and when supplied with organe manures, and with dressing of an alumnious or clayey character such as ashes or clay, will afford good crops, especially of Indian corn or rye and the leguminous plants. Hence we found specimens of Indian corn, peas &c., abundant at the show. We have said that this species of

THANKSGIVING DAY.

soil is warm because experiment proves that it not only absorbs the heat of the sun readily during the day and does not radiate it so fast as a clay ideas, in one connection, than this. It carries soil does at night. A thermometer put into each us back to the days of the stern old puritan, who of the above kinds of soil that have been equally was willing to brave all the dangers of flood and exposed to the sun during the day, will indicate fire, and savage barbarity, for the sake of "freethat the sandy soil is four or five degrees the dom to worship God" according to the wish of The intervales are of a finer texture, and con-

higher plains. Hence they are more congenial to grass and root crops, as well as some of the cereal crops. They both, however, yield the fruits of tillage and dressing quickly and liberally to the cultivator, and want turning over and recanal was partly cut across between the nearest points of the bow of the river, or the sole of the

the general operation of such changes.

comprising as it does the warm sandy plains, the farther." deep, fine aluvials, and the high and cool slopes of the surrounding hills, presents a rare combination of diversified soil and location, and gives great agricultural advantages for tillage and graz-ing to those who are disposed to apply themselves to the business with discriminating industry and manifold blessings of God to a suffering commu-

their surplus produce. To obviate this they need time-sustained institutions. a railroad or plank road, to enable them to get into when one or the other will be established there, tivity, or destroy family affections and pleasures. and afford the farmers of Pequawket an opportunity to meet their brother farmers in distant marfor transporting themselves and produce a similar distance.

From Fryeburg we passed, in company with Isaac Spring, Esq., to Brownfield, which is the next town south, where we will let you rest until our next.

Geo. L. Vose, a young but very active and excellent These roads are increasing in the things, become a love-feast indeed. civil Engineer. State of New York, and States farther north, notwithstanding they are so well supplied in those States with

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES. J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar Street, (N. Y.,) is publishing an exceedingly valuable work, entitled, "A new and complete Statistical Gazetteer of the of a pound of suet, one pound and a quarter of

It will be published in one large octavo of about 800 pages, and will be sold at the low price of put together the above articles, brandy and all. three dollars per copy to subscribers, payable on

E. B. Simonton & Co., of this city, are General Agents, and will be happy to show you the the one mentioned above. The author introduces work and take your name as a subscriber.

in its plan and execution than any other of the 22 Ann Street, N. Y. "Uncle Tom books" that we have met. The A MISTAKE RECTIFIED. We are glad to learn nut street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD CONVENTION. We have received from a friend a copy of the proceedings of a Convention of Representatives of several Railroad 5th ult. The object of this meeting was to adopt on a feather bed that is foul and musty; and noth measures by which the interests of the several ing administers more to the comfort of the wears presided. Resolutions were reported and dis- in another column. sussed. The community, we are confident, will hail with pleasure the adoption of any feasible and strength of the State.

FIRE. On Tuesday evening last, just after our paper had gone to press, an alarm of fire was given, which came from No. 8, Bridge's Block, occupied, as a bonnet saloon in the second story, and clothing warehouse on the ground floor, by J. H. Harrington. The engines were promptly on the ground, and the fire was soon extinguished. It is supposed that it took fire from a match that was thrown on the floor, after being used for lighting a lamp. Considerable additional damage skill of all surgeons, not only in the United was done by the water thrown into the building. Mr. H. estimates his loss at about \$2500. Insured for \$2000.

Big Egg. There seems to have been a considerable spirit of emulation among the hens, the past season, in the way of turning out big eggs to crow over. And it would seem that some of them are disposed to keep on. Mr. C. T. Norcross, of Charleston, Me., writes us as follows: Some large eggs, laid by Cochin China hens, have been noticed, but I have a little Yankee hen, that, allowing for difference in size, beats them 'all hollow.' She is a hen of the common breed of this county, and laid an egg, the largest circumference of which was 8 inches, the smallest 6 1-16 inches. The shell contained three perfect yolks. Beat this, if you can."

AUGUSTA LYCKUM. The second lecture this course was delivered by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of Brunswick, on Friday evening last. His subject was "Louis XIV." Mr. Abbott has a very pleasing way of collecting and putting together historical facts not generally known or easily accessible to the mass of readers, which makes his lectures very interesting.

On Friday evening next, a lecture is from Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Few expressions of Yankee origin convey more his own heart; and who preferred a death in the wilderness, if death should meet him there in the tain more clay or aluminous matter than the discharge of his duty, to a mausoleum among the princes of his fatherland, if it were to be gained by treason to his faith and his God.

It carries us back through a long series years, of simple beginnings, of a few stout hearts and resolute minds, along through years of strugstiff and retentive clay soils. Some years ago a gling poverty, of famine, and of wars and destitution of public safety, and social comforts. It brings us along to the dawnings of brighter days, bow, as a farmer would say, and during a freshet to the yearnings and pleasures of growing strength the water finished the job by ripping a complete in the community, to the gradual increase of channel across, and thus saving, to part of its numbers, and of associated power, to days of waters at least, a journey of some sixteen or more greater abundance, and the incipient movements miles around its old channel along the course of of national life. It leads us along, step by step, through the slow gradations of the political action This afforded an addition of many broad acres of our fathers, as manifested from day to day, for tillage, which were formerly too wet during for more than two centuries. It brings us up most of the year for that purpose. The proprie- from the first simple and feeble beginnings of a tors will probably find that, while they have handful of courageous and devoted men, shivering more tillage, they will be required to use, erelong, with the cold, and dying of want on the rock of a larger proportion of dressing, or find a diminu- Plymouth-from a commencement so weak that tion of the grass crops, which the overflowing of a single Indian might have crushed them, slowly the water formerly kept up. We may be wrong onward and upward, to the present hour, when in this position, but we think it will accord with they have become a people of more than twenty millions strong, and are able to say to the nations Taken as a whole, this section of the State, of the world, "thus far shalt thou come, and no It opens to us a panorama of the past-views

of the present, and visions of the future. It is a time-honored name and institution, at first originity-continued through a sense of religious duty At present, however, there is one drawback on and now perpetuated by mingled feelings of gratthe profits of the farmers in this section over itude for past, and thankfulness for present blessthose of some other sections, viz: their distance ings, and a reverence for the customs of our glofrom the great markets to which they must send rious old forefathers, and their long-honored and

Thanksgiving day! Let it be, as its name inmarket as cheap as others. A railroad to Saco dicates, a thanksgiving day indeed-a day devotor Gorham will cost the most, and afford the ed to the offering up of grateful aspirations to most expeditions facilities. A plank road will God-to the gushing forth of fraternal feelings to be vastly the cheapest, can be used by all who man, and of cordial charity, in every sense of the wish, at moderate cost of toll, and will pay the word, to the whole brotherhood of mortals. In best profit to the stockholders. A fine chance to the manifold family reunions that invariably take build either offers itself in the valley of the Saco, place, more or less, throughout our community and we have no doubt the time is not far distant let there be no root of bitterness, to mar the fes

It is a day when the man of business should lay aside his ledger-the man of leisure become kets at no more expense than others have to incur busy in "good works"—the man of wealth active in giving "material aid" to the poor, and the man of poverty earnest in cleaning his heart from bitter repining, and warming up his soul with feelings of thankfulness for mercies received and evils warded off. Let the mechanic lay aside his tools, the farmer unvoke his steers, the marine * Some very good hints on the construction and ad- furl his sails, and the voice of labor be changed vantages of plank roads, were poulished in our forty-fourth number of the Farmer, communicated by Mr. whole country, while it unites in a feast of fat

> MINCE PIES. Some fair correspondent sends us the following recipe for making this indispensable item in a Thanksgiving dinner. We should like to have some of our lady readers try it, and if they find it proves to be a good method, send us a sample. Here is the recipe :

"Two pounds of chopped beef, three quarters megs. Bake three quarters of an hour.'

Of course our lady friends will know how

UNCLE TOM IN ENGLAND. This is a reprint from an English work, of a similar character to several of Mrs. Stowe's characters-indeed, he CABIN AND PARLOR, or Slaves and Masters; calls it a sequel to Uncle Tom's Cabin. The by J. Thornton Randolph. We have here one of book will do well enough to pass away a leisure the many works called forth by the unprecedented evening in reading, but, the short time in success of Mrs. Stowe's work. The most of which it was written, -only seven days-has prethese imitations have been most decided failures. vented the author from showing any very great But this work seems to have more talent displayed talent in his work. Published by A. D. Failing.

press generally speak favorably of it. We think that the report of the death of Hon. Anson G. any one who may read it will find it to repay a Chandler—which we found in some of our experusal. Published by T. B. Peterson, 98 Cheschanges, and noted in the Farmer-was a mis take, although it certainly had some foundation from the illness of that gentleman. Judge C

KEEP YOUR FEATHER BEDS SWEET AND CLEAN Corporations, which was held at Portland, on the Nothing can be more unhealthy than sleeping upcorporations in the State, might be harmonized than reposing upon a bed of nice, clean, elastic and a more cordial concert of action be established feathers. This every body can have, by running among them. The meeting seemed to have been the feathers through Ladd's recently improved conducted with a good feeling. Gov. Hubbard feather cleanser, which you will find advertised

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY. W. see by the Chenango Telegraph, published a plan by which the antagonistic spirit which has Norwich, N. Y., that at the solicitation of many hitherto been manifested will be allayed, and all citizens of that place who are afflicted with hernia act together for the promotion of the several en- or rupture, Dr. Heaton, of Boston, the only sur terprises which will tend to develope the resources geon in the country who has succeeded in curing this complaint, has been invited to make them professional visit. It appears from the same ac count, that Dr. H. has devoted himself for many years to the treatment of hernia, and has dis covered an operation, which although simple and such as an infant may bear, being according to those who have experienced it little more tha the prick of a pin, has proved successful in the most formidable casses of this always trouble some and so often fatal malady. If we are no mistaken, this complaint has hitherto baffled th States, but in Europe, and has been reckoned in

curable. Considering the great number afflicted with it its constant liability to pass from an almost harmless state to a condition alike fearful to the sui ferer and surgeon, and the simplicity of Dr. H's mode of cure, this is certainly one of the mos valuable discoveries in modern surgery.

MURDER OF A MAINE MAN IN CALIFORNIA. The following comes to us, says the Boston Traveller, in a private letter from a reliable

[Boston Journal]

DRY Town, (Cal.) Oct. 12, 1852. "A short time since, a young man named Whitehouse, from the State of Maine, was mur dered within two miles of this place. He was shot in the back, the ball passing through near the heart. * He had not been long in the country, having arrived sick with the Panama fever, or recovering from which he went to work, when he was again taken down with rheumatism, and was suffering from its effects, when his life was taken for the paltry sum of about twenty dol-

A man passing that way, noticed a trail produced by dragging, which he followed to some bushes, where he discovered the body. A short time before this, a colored man was murdered near the same spot. He had quite a large amo of money with him; but poor Whiteho known to have but little."

Poser for Naturalists. A correspondent of the Postage Decision. The Postmaster General Boston Investigator, fancies that he has knocked has decided that there is nothing either in the the logic of infidelity into a cocked hat by the follaws or regulations of the Post Office Department lowing query:-"Which was first, the egg that which prevents the sending of periodicals or produced the first chicken, or the hen that layed papers to "actual and bona fide subscribers" by agents or dealers, the same as if they were mailed Good advice. If the poor house has any terror directly from the office of publication for you, never buy what you don't need. Before

Quick Passage from San Francisco. 'The clipyou pay three cents for a jewsharp, ascertain per ship Tornado arrived at New York on Mon- whether you can't make just as pleasant a noise day morning from San Francisco, having made by whistling. the passage in ninety-eight days, notwithstanding that when thirty-three days out she was dismast perations in the lumbering business on the Kened, and made the rest of the passage under jury nebec waters this winter, than for several years past. Several teams have already passed through foremast and bowsprit.

Ocean Steamers to the St. Lawrence and Port-Skowhegan on their way to the woods The Canadian Parliament, before its adroment, passed resolutions ratifying and adoptin, recently, a Mr. Watts came across a hard ing the contract made last August, by Mr. Young, substance of wood, upon digging into it it was for the establishing of this line, and appropriafound to be a petrified chest containing a skeleton ting the amount agreed upon as the government and some hundreds of dollars in gold coins, with quota for the service. rusty arms and other warlike missiles.

The Coal Business. The Cumberland (Md.) ournal, states that the Cumberland Coal and past, a series of experiments have been making, resulting in perfect success, of Grant's system of Iron Company are now building fifteen schooners. of 400 tons each, to transport their coal to the of 400 tons each, to transport their coal to the lighthouses, and a report in its favor is to be New York market by sea; also forty seews of made to the next Congress by the naval officers 200 tons each, to navigate the Chesapeake and by whom the experiments have been conducted Delaware and Raritan canals, by means of steam | The plan is to make use of the Drummond light -the strongest artificial light known-and as it tugs, for the same purpose. They contemplate a can be seen to the best advantage only by reflecness next season of not less than 600,000 tons. tors throwing but a single ray of light, the whole

Frontier Bank, Eastport, Me. In consequence apparatus is made to revolve constantly, thus of the recent loss of two thousand dollars, in browing, as it were, a lightning flash at any sheets of unsigned one dollar bills of the Frontier particular point at each revolution. To distinguish one light-house from another, the revolu-Bank, Eastport, Me., the Suffolk Bank, at the tions are made regular or intermittent, somewhat request of said bank, will not redeem any of the after the style of the alphabet used on Professor one dollar bills of that bank until new bills from Morse's magnetic telegraph machine. For instance, one light revolves regularly; another makes two revolutions, then stops once, then re-volves twice, and so on furnishing an almost end-

An old Settler. Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, of Ohio, who was a delegate to Congress from the less variety in the arrangement of the flashes. territory of Indiana (now comprising the States | The advantages of the system are: 1st, th of Indiana, Iilinois and Wisconsin) forty-four cost of the light-house machinery is but \$1000, whereas a "Fresnel" light-the best in use, but years ago, and one of the first Senators from Illifar less brilliant than the Drumme nois, is about to take up his residence in Wash-\$16,000: 2d, the current expenses for gas, time ington. He crossed the Alleghanies 72 years &c., for producing a given ago, when the whole West, now with a population of millions, was a wilderness.

&c., for producing a given amount of light is only one per cent—or one cent where the Fresnel light costs one dollar—of the cost for the Fresnel; Oil for Government. The contract for sup-

3J, the light being stronger, can be seen at a much greater distance; and 4th, the flashes can plying the government with 11,827 gallons of winter, and 9253 gallons of spring sperm, bids fog.

This last is a curious as well as a valuable feafor which were received in Boston on the 28th ult. at length been decided in favor of Edward ture in Professor Grant's system. The ordinary light-houses are of no use whatever when any M. Robinson of New Bedford, at 119 cents for spring, and 1244 cents for winter. brilliant, that at a considerable distance off, the

The Washington Monument Fund. The mount collected on the day of the Presidential present the same effect, seen through a thick fog. election at twenty-two places, (all that have yet as what is known as "heat lightning"-a genera een heard from) in aid of this fund, is \$6,634 71. collections had been made in the same ratio in all parts of the United States, the aggregate amount would have been sufficient to finish the rious inquiries upon this subject, we take this oc casion to state the following particulars:

Arrest for Kidnapping. Samuel Byrne was ors are required to meet in their several States. arrested at Baltimore, on Wednesday 17th inst., and give their votes for President and Vice Pres charged with kidnapping a free colored woman ident, on the first Wednesday of December. whom he brought from Virginia, and sold as a Shipping of the world. The number of sea

going vessels in the world is about eighty-five thousand, of which two-thirds belong to England was enacted January 23, 1845. and the United States. Sardines. The editor of the Manchester Mirror

ate; before the first Wednesday in January fol says, from personal knowledge, that the bay of lowing. onterey, California, is literally filled with this The votes are to be opened and counted lelicious fish. They are said to be found there in Congress on the second Wednesday in February greater abundance than in any other part of the colleges, to carry the votes to Washington, are world. They are to be found not only at Monterey allowed a mileage of twenty-five cents. but in all the still waters on the coast from Pan-A FRIDAY ITEM. An old ship-carpenter

United States of America, founded on and compiled from Official, Federal, and State returns, and the census of 1850, by Richard S. Fisher, Sad. A distressing casualty occurred at Grand machinery, when steam was put on to give the Powhatan were laid on Friday, her keel was laid wheels a turn ahead, the chief engineer being ig- on Friday, she was raised on Friday, was launchnorant that the man was in the box. The poor ed on Friday, her masts were taken in on Friday, her heavy machinery put up on Friday, her trial man was whirled around with the wheel and tertrip (undertaken on Thursday, but failed.) was ribly mangled. He survived but a short time. accomplished on Friday, she left Norfolk on her

Same and Sleighing. In the northern, western first cruise on Friday, has sailed from many other and central part of New York, on Sunday and ports on Friday, and will very probably leave Monday last there was a heavy fall of snow. At Monday last there was a heavy fall of snow. At Here are Fridays enough to sink a whole Navy if Jack's superstitions had proved realities, but Rochester, Canandaigua, Syracuse, Auburn and Little Falls, it is now eight or ten inches deep, on the contrary, the Powhatan (so far as w and at an equal depth on the line of the Erie know) has been a very lucky ship. Perhaps the Railroad, from Elmira down, especially on the fact of her being a steamship is the secret of her security from the demons that pursue Friday ships and Friday sailors. [N. Y. Tribune. Chemung and Susquehannah. Large Fares. The fishermen of Swampsco

on Wednesday night last landed 80,000 weight of fish, for which, when cured, at the present on Saturday morning, an Irishman named Johnson, was found in a dying state, at the bottom of prices, they will receive six cents per pound. Never before, since the remembrance of the old- a flight of stairs leading from the second story of est inhabitant, have the fisheries of that place

At an early hour a lodger over the store heard been so eminently successful as during the pressome one fall down the stairs and afterwards groans. The lodger took a light and on pro-

Division of Labor. The shoe trade in Lon-don, is divided into 20 branches, such as the shoe

His head had fallen in a cast iron pan. The man, or maker of the sole parts of the shoe; the inquired of his wife—late Mrs. Sweeney, the soutman, or maker of the sole part of the boot; the whereabouts of her husband. Mrs. S. foot-closer, or joiner together of the leg vamp, etc. had left in the night at one o'clock and she had

Flax cotton. It is stated that Mr. J. Knowles, not seen him afterwards. It was evident there had been a quarrel, growing out of rum. The of Trenton, N. J. has found out a process for converting flax from its crude state into what is facts. verdict was in accordance with these materia commonly called flax cotton, in a very few FOREIGN POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. hours, and at a trifling expense.

How they treat the Jews. A Jew must have a nice time of it in Hamburgh. It is against the law to give him work, and yet, if he becomes a 16.685 in England, 4469 in Scotland, 15.862 in burden to the city he is cast into the prison. This British America, and 4319 in Germany. Of the is a good deal like cutting a man's legs, and then native population, 695,235 were born in the whipping him because he cannot run fast. From population of Maryland, according to the same the way the Hebrews are used in Germany, a heathen would little dream that the world is indebted to them for Christ and the Bible.

Fire in Monson. The dwelling house with the native white population, 400,594 were be the State, and 38,322 in other States. out-buildings, owned and occupied by Mr. A. G. foreign population of Louisiana numbers 66,413 the French being 11,552, the Germans 17,507 Houston, were consumed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. Loss \$3,000; insured for \$1600 the Irish 24,267, and the English 3550. in a New Hampshire Company. How the fire native white population, 145,474 were born in originated is not known. We understand that all the State, and 60,447 in other States. the furniture was saved. Luck. Mr. Anthony Cogger informs the New-

buryport Union that an Irish lad in his family who ran away from Ireland a year or two ago, received and two Germans, were on their way up the Mi a letter a day or two since from some official per- nesota river, for the purpose of making them a home, they were met by a party of Indians, about sonage at home, informing him that he has fallen twenty in number, who demanded something, they could not understand what. After a fruitless efheir to £10,000 besides the annual income of £1000. The boy is about sixteen years old, and fort to find out what they wanted, the party startcame over here entirely destitute of means.

the proposed Broadway Railroad. In the at Mrs. Keener, killing her instantly. The ball Board of Aldermen, of New York, last Friday passed through the neck of Mrs. K. and struck evening, a bill granting leave to the party known cheek, and passed out through the tip of his nose, as the Omnibus party to build a railroad in Broadmaking a very bad flesh wound. The Indian way, was passed by a vote of 15 to 4.

A pattern Auctioneer. A poetical auctioneer well known in the county of Durham, England, for his literary aspirations, concluded a recent announcement of a furniture sale with the following sublime comparison: "And a host of domestic appreciables, in some degree countless as the plittering jewels which bestride the lacteal turn-brought him in, bound, the next night. pike of the blue etherial."

Large sale of Hay. Solomon Rathbun of Verona, FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE GUANO DIS Oneida county, N. Y., has sold 600 tons of hay FICULTY. Washington, Nov. 18. The guand difficulty is reported to have been settled between this fall, for nine dollars per ton. His crop has position assumed by Mr. Webster was receded from, on the ground of his information having been accumulating for three years. The sum realized from his sales is of course \$5,000.

Business at the Mint. The gold coinage at been erroneous. In the adjustment of the diffithe mint in Philadelphia for the month of October culty, Peru has agreed to send such fac was, in value, \$2,626,026. Gold from California, Islands, as to secure them from loss, although to the amount of \$4,065,000, was deposited in they will not of course make the profits they

PANAMA RAILROAD This most important enterprise has progresse

wall the Atlantic termination of the road, to Barbacores, on the eastern side of the Chagres river, opposite San Pablo, is completed and be still in the midst of a revolution; and, what is operated; and though but partly equipped, a very perhaps still more ominous of evil, the State and considerable business in passengers and freight considerable business in passengers and freight transportation has been done. Three locomotives revolutionists in Mazatlan, Jalisco and Guadalaja and twelve or fifteen passenger cars are on the ground. Depot and freight buildings are in progress, and to a certain extent already occupied by the Company, at Aspinwall. The fare on the finished part of the road is eight dollars, and freight is carried from 60 cents to one dollar, ac- are reported to have entered Morelia, and the cording to bulk and value.

river, between Barbacores and Pablo, and from dent of the republic, has been discovered. Pablo to Gorgona, a distance of six miles, the revolutionary movement in Guadalajara is reportroad is so nearly completed, that it is confidently ed to be gathering strength and to present quite expected the railroad will be in running order to a formidable aspect. It is proposed to disarm all Gorgona early the next spring. From Gorgona to Cruces, six miles further, the work is going on. From Cruces to Panama, the Pacific termination of the road, the distance is fifteen miles. to elect a president ad interim and re-form the The whole road, therefore, will be about 40 Constitution. Gen. Santa Anna is called on to re-

About 800 men are now at work on the road put himself at the head of the new between Pablo and Gorgona, and within the next four months it is said nearly as many thousand laborers will be engaged on the unfinished por-tions of the route. The men now at work are mostly Carthagenians, carried thither by English steamers, every one of which has more or less of They are said to stand the climate well : and although not very efficient laborers, they receive from one dollar to a dollar and a half a

THE SNAKE AND THE CROCODILE. ment between a bos constricter and a crocodile in

Java, is given by an eye witness: It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake, fed by one of the rills from the mountains. The waters were clear as crystal, and every thing limbs close over this pond, was a gigantic teak a tree, and in its thick, shining, evergreen leaves, lay a huge boa, in an easy coil, taking his morning nap. Above him was a powerful ape of the baboon species, a leering race of scamps, always their dunnage all packed up, ready at a moment's

Now the ape, from his position, saw a crocohe jumped plump upon the snake, which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape | The event is known. Thus does fate sometime but a battle royal immediately commenced in the water. The serpeut, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions. Winding his fold round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hinder legs, and, by his contractions, made the scales and nes of the monster crack. The water was speedily tinged with the blood

both combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over, neither being able to obtain a decided advantage. All this time the cause of mischief was in a state of the highest ecstacy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, came several times close to ferent department of the Government, are desiranches of the tree, came several times close to ferent department of the Government, are desiranced by the tree of the ttered a yell, and again frisked about. At the end of ten minutes a silence began to come over the scene. The folds of the serpent began to be relaxed, and though they were trembling along the back the head hung lifeless in the water. The crocodile was also still, and though only

the spines of his back were visible, it was evident that he, too, was dead. The monkey now perched the dead bodies, and amused himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. This seemed to be adding insult to injury. One of my ompanions was standing at a short distance, and taking a stone from the edge of the lake, hurled it at the ape. He was totally unprepared, and as it struck him on the side of the head, he instantly tipped over, and fell upon the crocodile, kinds, fences, stables, &c. A very hard winter A few bounds, however, brought him ashere, is anticipated. and taking to the tree, he speedily disappeared among the thick branches.

disabled off Fairport. The Michigan (merchant flames. He unhitched his oxen from the wagon, steamer) left this port on Thursday evening and land holding on the bow of the nigh ox, dashed when off Fairport was struck by the storm, which through the flames, which he says were twenty

carried away her smoke pipes. From that time until last night, four days and

did she make any water. The manner in which in the hands of Postmasters for sale, in January. she rode out the gale is wonderful, and is proof of all on board. [Cleveland Herald of Nov. 16.

OYSTERS IN CALIFORNIA. The Messrs Russell, the pioneers in the California oyster trade, some shovel or digger is soon to be put in motion, time since, planted over 3000 bushels of oysters and the work is to be vigorously prosecuted the amination of them, it was found that the oysters had been totally destroyed—having the appear- Depot. ance of being pounded into the mud, broken up, hundred thousand dollars stock in the road. and their meat gone. It is supposed to be the work of some numerous marine fish. The loss is a very severe one to the gentlemen who thus undertook to introduce our northern oysters into

A CHINESE FRAUD. The New Orleans Picreached New Orleans. Its entire contents, much The mill will be put in operation immedia to the surprise and anger of the merchant, were not superior "Imperial" tea, but the husks or shells of the grain of rice, mingled with a light, friable, clayish colored earth."

SHIP CANAL. The Canal which is to unite Lakes Superior and Michigan will soon be begun. The surveys for its location have been completed and the ground has been found quite as favorable for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected. Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect under- shirt will make him a minister; many a rogue standing of the whole subject. The canal will be fraction less than a mile in length. of Congress provides that the locks shall be at least 250 feet long and 60 feet wide, and the Michigan Legislature has power to enlarge the

them have been recovered. We have learned the and son, residents of Barter's Island.
[Bath Tribune. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. About 2 o'clock

A. M. Tuesday, 16th inst, as the night freight Robert Backet and John Vance, made their escape, train from Worcester was approaching the Bright-on depot, a brakeman named John A. Hayward, county jail, under the following circumstances, on who was on top of one of the cars arranging the signal rope, was struck by a bridge and knocked the window of their cell for the purpose of makoff, falling between two cars and killing him inbrought the body to this city, where Coroner Smith held an inquest upon it. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above focated, and dragged them out into the open air, facts. Deceased was 22 years old, and belonged to Gardiner, Me. He had been employed on the road but a short time.

where they speedily recovered, and in the confusion walked off. They were great rogues, and the officers are after them.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO.

This most important enterprise has progressed much faster than, under the circumstances attending its construction, was anticipated. We understand that the portion already completed overcomes the most unpleasant and difficult parts of the Isthmus route; and that what now remains to be performed by the ordinary modes of travelling, is much of it over a fine carriage road, almost wholly sheltered from the rays of the sun by the rich foliage noun its borders.

The public have so long been accustomed to stories from Mexico of revolutionary movements, that no new stories are likely to produce much effect. The last accounts are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite attention, and produce anxiety in the minds of all who desire the peace and prosperity of Mexico. A digest of the latest news, from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 3d inst., furnished by the Mobile Register, by the arrival of the U.S. The public have so long been accustomed to Mobile Register, by the arrival of the U.S.

Already about twenty-three miles, from Aspinsteamer Powhatan, at Pensacola on the 6th—inording to bulk and value.

A fine bridge is building over the Chagres in their favor. A plot to assassinate the presiturn to the republic, and Gen. Traga is invited to

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE. Among the incidents nnected with the recent accident on the steamer Atlantic, was one of so singular, and at the same time so extraordinary a character, that it is deserving of something more than a passing notice. It is well known that men who follow the water are generally superstitious, and among superstitions incident to the water and its craft, is one that if the rats leave the vessel for the dock, an accident of a serious character will certainly occur before the The following thrilling account of an engage-nent between a boa constricter and a crocodile in pressed upon the minds of many sailors that they absolutely and flatly refuse, in many instances, to sail with the vessels whose destruction is so minously foretold.

In the afternoon before the Atlantic left, one ald be seen to the very bottom. Stretching its of the agents of the Michigan Central Line, saw venerable looking quadruped walk quietly from some of those on board, advising them to have warning to take their chances in the middle of the lake. They of course hooted at the absurdile in the water, rising to the top, exactly be- dity, but nevertheless it is thought they made use neath the coil of the serpent. Quick as thought of the information they had gained to prepare themselves for any accident that might occur. saved bimself by clinging to a limb of the tree, play strange fancies, by which means the embers

> TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES. The Sultan has signified his intention of sending a block for the Washington Monument. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Constantinople, says:—
> The Sultan having decided to send speciment

> of the produce and manufacture of his Empire to the New York Exhibition, that city will be visited ous of visiting the United States, for various purposes and plans. It is believed that an agent of the Board of Agriculture will go in her, for the purpose of visiting the cotton districts of the

This visit will do much towards making the United States known to the Ottoman Government which of late years has had its attention turned towards the rising sun of America as the great growing power of Christendom.

PRAIRIE FIRES. Very destructive prairie fires raged during the latter part of last month in vari

not to be had. A letter from Stillwater says:
"Mr. Doe, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Fox, at the Falls, had gone to the meade RIDING OUT A STORM. The U.S. iron steamer Michigan came into port this morning, having loaded, he discovered the fire coming, and before in tow the steamer Michigan, which she found be could escape he found himself surrounded by feet high."

nights, she lay at anchor riding out the storm.

The Stamped Envelopes. One important Her deck freight was thrown overboard; and feature in the new Post Office law, is the fact that pieces of iron, which ordinarily six men could it provides for the carrying of letters out of the not lift were raised and cast over by three men. mail. Express companies, agents, drivers, con-The water made clean sweep over her and sev- ductors, &c., are allowed to carry as many letters eral times men whom the waves were carrying as they choose, provided they are enclosed in a over, were caught by the collar and hauled in. government stamped envelope. The law at the There were some twenty-five passengers on same time authorizes postmasters and governboard, and they and the crew ate only crackers ment officials, to search for and seize all letters and hard bread and butter.

The Michigan seems to have sustained little velope, and subject the carrier to the penalty of jury save the loss of her pipes, and at no time the law. The stamped envelopes will be placed

> BANGOR AND MILFORD RAILROAD. The Bangor and Milford Railroad is under contract, and the contractors and sub-contractors are on the ground, and about ready to operate. f San Francisco. On a recent exhas been purchased by this company for their The citizens of Orono have taken one

[Bangor Courier

SALE OF PROPERTY. The Portsmouth Chronicle states that the mill, machinery, and real estate, belonging to the Sagamore company, in that city, was sold on Saturday for \$15,000, to a comayune states that a merchant of that city, an importer of teas, recently exhibited a specimen of the ingenuity and boldness of the Chinese in defrauding even the characteristics. frauding even the sharp-sighted Yankees. He making spool cotton. Since the commencement purchased in New York a quantity of tea, for one of operations, the holders of the preferred stockbox of which, of a fine quality, he paid seventy about one third of the whole-have received two cents a pound. The box had never been opened dividends, one of six and one of ten per cent.; on since it left China, and was opened only when it the balance but one small dividend has been paid.

> A GREAT PLACE. Exeter must be a hard place, judging by the following paragraph from the News Letter: A thief who recently plunged into the clothes

line of a reverend gentleman of this town, is on the highway to ruin, and if he does not speedily reform, we shall, at no very distant day, note his arrival at that house, built at the expense of the State, where the wicked cease from troubling. Let him not think that getting into a minister's before him, has stolen the robes of heaven to The law serve the devil in.

"Run Boys." In Saturday's paper we gave a version from the Ellsworth Herald of the man-ner of escape of two great rogues from the Ells-Drowned. We are informed that a boat, attempting to pass Hell's Gate, in Black River, yesterday, was upset, and four men were We understand the bodies of three of boys and get some water!" They did tun and last that was heard of them they were near the names of but two of them viz :-Mr. Barter the Narraguagus river, probably after the water, and had broken open a store in Mariaville on their way.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL. Two prisoners, named g between two cars and killing him in-The engineer stopped the train and smoke filled the jail and caused an alarm to be



The British mail steamship Asia arrived at New York at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, often seen; but their most earnest entreaties to bringing advices from Liverpool and London to know where he had been put, accompanied by

Saturday, the 6th inst. In London, the preparations for the Wellington funeral were going on with the most lavish

extravagance.

From France there is little news of importance. The Senate met the 4th, but little of an authentie character had transpired of its proceedings. A message, read by order of the President, remarked that the nation had "openly manifested its will to re-establish the empire," and intimated that the indispensable modification of the constitution would by no means alter the fundamental laws. The question whether the proposition would be put to a vote of the people, was not decided by the Senate, but was referred to a special committee, which was to report on the 6th.

It is stated in Paris, as certain, that the Sena-

tus Consulte will declare the Imperial Crown hereditary in the person of Louis Napoleon and his pool of stagnant water. This species of nemale descendants; and in the event of his not cromancy is called "Illeceetooke," leaving male heirs, then in the person of his are so unfortunate as to possess it, and to be disleaving male herrs, then in the person of his adopted son; should the latter die childless, afterwards in the person of ex-king Jerome and his family. Dates from the Baltic, October 26th, state that of their tribe, his doom is sealed, and he has to

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

specie. The Diario, of the 12th, formally announces

Gen Pierce's election.
The election, the editor adds, is of importance,

as it affects the interior relations of this country. General Scott he sets down as the Free Soil candidate, and the Wilmot proviso has been tempora-

The Isabella, from Charleston, S. C., took out The Isabella, from Charleston, S. C., took out the result of the election. The Governor Gener-lessing of the election. Shaday the senior al received at his table, on Sunday, the senior commandants of the four English and French steamers in port. The Captain General is moving the 20 or 30,-

000 men now in the army of Cuba, from point to point, and organizing them for immediate action.

feared that famine will follow.

The House of Assembly was opened on the 9th, with a speech from the Gov. General. does. At Bridgetown a whole family from St.

great damage both ashore and in the harbor.

by lightning.

THE LATE GALE. The Dunkirk Journal gives | EXPLOSION OF A GRINDSTONE-FATAL AC-

gradually removing free negroes from the State, and that the resolution was adopted. That the free negro population is an incubus on the body politic is generally conceded, and that many of our citizens witnessed a description. politic is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, politic is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

night. It is said they resembled a dense cloud, and for miles the heavens were perfectly black, and not a star was to be seen twinkling in the [Fayetteville North Carolinian.

to secure some of them with a trap, but without success. The trap used was made of wire, and was so constructed that on a rat entering and nibbling at a bait the trap would spring and catch the intruder. The man, upon frequently finding the bait gone, concluded he would watch the trap. Soon half a dozen rate made, their appearance is some transfer of the first of December her machinery ago, and by the first of December her machinery soon half a dozen rats made their appearance, and among them one that seemed to have more years than the others. He advanced slewly and cautiously towards the trap, and when the others would make a move as if intending to rush to the bait the old fellow would wag his tail, and they would fall behind him. After viewing the trap closely, the old fellow approached the back part of it, and getting on it shook the raised part until the trap sprung, and then put a paw through one of the openings between the wires, and taking the bait off made his retreat with it. The same thing was repeated the second time the same afternoon. Our neighbor determined not to be outgeneraled by a rat, and set a common trap in a keg, and covered it with Indian meal. In due time the old culprit entered the keg and was secured.

the race gave way, precipitating the horses into the race below, a distance of about ten feet, among planks, timber, &c., into a swift current of about four feet in depth.

By great exertions, cutting harnesses, removing planks. Ac, they were led down the race, it

by great exertions, cutting harnesses, removing planks, &c., they were led down the race, it being covered, among planks, ice and rubbish, to the lower end of the race, when, by removing a quantity of lumber, they secured heavy ropes around them, and with the assistance of some twenty-five men, succeeded in getting them out with but little injury. [Rochester Democrat.]

They treat the insane very badly; one or two they have buried alive; others they neglect alto-gether, if they are not outrageous; and frequently coercion is used. One poor woman lost a hand from the tightness of the cords. It is not many years since a young man, in a state of insanity, was removed to a distance from one of the settlements, and buried alive. The Danes made inquiries for this person, whom they had promises of reward, met with a deaf ear from the obstinate Esquimaux, until they were sure that the victim of their superstitious notions could not be alive. They believe in the power of keeping up intercourse with invisible agents, by which they possess the means of attacking persons whom they wish to injure. A violent attack of inflammation of the eyes, ending in total blind ness, was attributed by the afflicted son to the intercourse which he believed his father, a poor old man, had with evil spirits; and he wished his sight restored for one particular reason, that he might kill his aged parent for doing such a bad thing. His only reason for supposing that his father had been the cause of his loss of sight, was a report conveyed to him, as a profound secret, that he had been observed doing something to the eyes of a dead dog that was lying in a the ice is beginning to form towards St. Peters- bow to his fate, without the chances of mercy

which he might expect from the severest despo The Trieste Gazette states that Russia has rejected the protest of Turkey against the independence of Montenegro.

The King of Sweden is so dangerously in the little son or daughter on the knees, controlling the little hands, and snapping every intrudthat it has been deemed necessary to appoint an interim Regency for Sweden and Norway. ing fly that comes near him. There is always a day of feasting when, for the first time, the passive hands of the unconscious infant have deprived some unfortunate creature of life; and there is The steamer United States arrived at New much talking and merry-making among a whole York on Wednesday of last week. She brings a tribe, while, doubtless, the destinies of the helpfull complement of passengers, and \$120,000 in less child are fully discussed and prophetically explained.
[Sutherland's Voyage in Baffin's Bay.

HORRIBLE DESTITUTION. An Irish woman and two small children were found by a police officer on Saturday, in a dwelling house corner of Commercial and Henchman streets, in a most deplorable state of destitution. When the officer entered the room, which was densely filled with as to have lost all power to help herself or little ones. A girl of four years of age sat in another corner, endeavoring to eat a raw potato; while lying before the hearth, and upon the bare floor, Four companies of the regiment of Naples, with a company of lancers, have just been stationed at Cardenas.

was an infant two weeks old, cold, naked and nearly dead from neglect! Not a vestige of furniture of any description could be found in the room, and had it not been for the timely en-FROM THE WEST INDIES. Intelligence of the trance of the officer, the mother and baby would dreadful ravages of the cholera at Nassau, N.P., had reached Kingston, and the Government was The infant was kindly provided for by a benevounquestionably have died before many hours. aking measures to send relief to the sufferers, lent lady at the North End, and the woman and who were represented as panic stricken.

The vessels in the harbor were being crowded difficult to conceive of such a heart-rending picwith persons fleeing from the scourge. It is ture as the above presents, at almost the very doors of affluence and plenty. [Boston Journal.

th, with a speech from the Gov. General.

The epidemic fever was spreading at BarbaRepublican, of the 9th, reports a great deal of sickness among the emigrants on the Mississippi Thomas had been cut off by it.

A terrible hurricane occurred at St. Christophers, Montserrat, &c., about the 28th, doing eat damage both ashore and in the harbor.

On one of the islands five persons were killed without a parallel. Nearly 700 Germans were taken into St. Louis on the 8th; and within a The yellow fever had considerably abated at few days of that date, no less than ten ships had arrived at New Orleans, loaded with emigrants. The Kingston Colonial Standard, in alluding Some 3000 German emigrants were at New Or to Cuba, uses the following words: "There is leans, waiting for an opportunity to go west. a strong fleet assembled at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite Bremen and other German ports, not less than indifferent to the fate of the finest possessions of 35 or 40,000 were booked to come to New Orleans this season.

a few additional particulars of the late gale on Lake Erie. There is no doubt of the loss of the propeller Princeton, with all on board. Her two boats and part of her papers, together with a large quantity of flour, have drifted ashore about five miles above Dunkirk. The propeller Oneida was capsized off Lake Erie, and all hands probably lost. The vessels reported ashore, are schrs. Sam Hale, Marengo, Arkansas, Somerset, Gold Hunter, brig J. F. Clark, and two propellers, names unknown.

During the storm, the water in Detroit river During the storm, the water in Detroit river fell two feet, and at Malden, near the mouth of the river, it fell four feet. Vessels lying at the latter place, grounded at their piers, where they had to lie for most dearward for the store to make the store had to lie for two days waiting for the water to while other portions were hurled to the opp IMPORTANT DECISION. A decision of some importance to to the shipping interest, was made in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, to the effect that settlement for labor done upon a steamship, with the promissory notes of the steamship company, does not release the lieu upon the vessel. Taking the

not release the lien upon the vessel. Taking the note of hand of the debtor, it was held, is not of itself legal satisfaction, unless there is evidence that the parties intended it should operate as such. The receipt for the notes, although prima fazia evidence that such was the case, is no estoppel. The presumption is that the better security of the two, the lien, was not designed to be surrendered. The libellants were decreed their damages.

The Removal of Free Negroes. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we see that Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, offered in the North Carolina House of Commons, on the 30th ult., a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, and that the service is evidence is evidence in the Morth Carolina House of Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State,

firmament. We suppose the question is now settled that ortolans do take their flight from this

A RAT STORY. A neighbor, entitled to implicit credence, relates a story of cunning intelligence of a rat, more remarkable we think than any we have listened to. He says, being plagued with rate about his barn, he made various attempts

FRIGHTFUL SCENE. As one of the teamsters in charge of a span of Mr. Ingersoll's valuable horses, was in the act of turning his wagon, in front of one of Mr. I's paper mills, at the lower falls, on Monday evening last, the bridge over the race gave way, precipitating the horses into

THE NORTH CAROLINA TWINS. We find in the Stethoscope, a valuable Medical Journal published at Richmond, Va., an account by the Editor, Dr. Gooch, of this remarkable freak of na-

The mother is a stout negress, aged 31, very fat, and of large frame. They are remarkably Batter, sprightly and healthy children, of natural size, ne somewhat larger than the other, and are performed, but they are united at the sacrathe lower termination of the back. The bond of union seems to be chiefly cartilaginous, but the sacra are so closely approximated, that some sup- Rye Meal, pose there is osseous union of those bones. The anatomical confirmation has some strange

side of the smaller, and the left of the other) with their neck bent so as to put the face upwards. Having now grown for a year in the recumbent posture thus bent, their faces and hands have beme somewhat distorted laterally. The mother rses them by lying first on one side, then on the other. She handles them awkwardly, and seems to have little idea of managing them. From their sprightly and intelligent countenances, there is reason to hope that they will soon acquiré education in the arts of sitting and locomo-They must sit back on one common seat,

and take it by turns which is to walk forwards, while the other must lock step backwards a la militaire. They are far more wondeful than the famous Siamese Twins. They are owned by Mr. Purvis.

HEAVY ROBBERY. Mr. Favor, of the Eastport and St. John Express, met with a loss on Wednesday last. He had a package from the North Bank, containing bills on the frontier Bank of Eastport, to the amount of \$2800, of all denominations up to \$50, and another from the denominations up to \$50, and another from the New England Bank Note Company, of \$2000 in sheets, not signed. These bundles, with other sheets, not signed. These bundles, with other articles, were placed in a small trunk, and taken from the Boston office to the wharf of steamer Admiral, where they were discharged with other the communication of J. R. A. Chapter will be holden at Masons' Hall, Gardiner, on Thursday, the 18th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., instead the of 25th, the regular time. A full attendance of Companions is required.

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The Communication of J. R. A. Chapter will be holden at Masons' Hall, Gardiner, on Thursday, the 18th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., instead the o'clock P. M., instea dmiral, where they were discharged with other packages, but when Mr. Favor began to take

THE FUR TRADE. The furriers are beginning odo a pretty brisk Fall business, and furs will be very generally worn during the coming winter. Some of the best descriptions bring extravagant prices, \$150 or \$200 not being unfrequently given for a set. A large proportion of the most aluable imported furs go East,-the Boston ladies paving high prices rather more readily than The stock of furs now in this New Yorkers. The stock of furs now in this market is supposed to be worth not far from \$2,-000,000. The largest traders have stocks on hand ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While market is supposed to be worth not far from \$2,-000,000. The largest traders have stocks on hand ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While American ladies cannot be suited with anything found this side of Hudson's Bay, Greece or Germany, European ladies are equally anxious to get furs from the United States, and the rough skins of the fox, fisher, or mink, form the interior lining of the garments of the Rusian nobility.

[New York Express.]

Steeple Finished. The last stone of the tall spire of the Pearl Street Congregational Church was put in its place, precisely at twelve o'clock, yesterday. The spire is 212 feet from the level of the side walk, and is one of the best proportioned steeples, we have ever seen. It is \$ARAH E. TOBEY.

the level of the side walk, and is one of the best proportioned steeples, we have ever seen. It is constructed entirely of Portland stone. It must be an object of congratulation, that no accident has taken place during its erection. We are informed that one of the workmen, employed to turn a windlass on one of the elevated platforms, looking up and seeing the clouds flying over him, thought the steeple was moving, dropt the windlass and would have fallen from the scaffold, had not some one caught hold of him. ot some one caught hold of him.

Just before the last stone was laid, Andrew

Conner, one of the stone masons, mounted the top of the stone work and standing erect, made a andsome bow, at the same time taking off his hat-then placing his hands on his hips turned completely around. The place on which he ood was only about a foot in diameter, and two hundred and ten feet from the ground! [Hartford Courant, 11th.

Hartford Courant, 11th.

A CURIOUS SIGHT. A few miles from Boston, this morning, a curious sight was seen, being a drove of turkeys, not driven, but led, or coaxed by a man with a basket of corn. He occasionally threw out a handful, and the turkeys marched after, not reflecting upon the many hungry appetites they were destined to satisfy on Thanksgiving. There were 750 in the drove, and they came in that novel manner all the way from the northern part of Vermont, where live turkeys are worth from eight to ten cents per pound.

[Boston Journal, 19th.]

Provenue Causer The Boston Poet ages.

In Vassalboro', Sept. 14th, DESAIR AUSTIN, wife of Robert Austin, aged 63, years and 9 months.

In Industry, Nov. 12th, OLIVE WATSON, wife of Simeon Watson, aged 37.

In Bususwick, JOHN A. GIVEN, aged 38.

Lost overboard from Schooner Oliver, 10th inst., on the passage from Albany to Providence, WM. AIKEN of Bath, aged 16.

In New Orleans, Nov. 2d, MINERVA HAWKINS, day, 16.

In New Orleans, Nov. 2d, MINERVA HAWKINS, aged 16.

In New Orleans, Nov. 2d, MINERVA HAWKINS, aged 16.

In New Orleans, ABIGAIL SAVAGE, wife of James Savage, aged 47.

In Lewiston, 184 AC STEVENS, aged 81.

In Auburn, PHILLEMON HARLOW, Esq., aged 79.

In Limerick, ANN J. MITCHELL, wife of Alfred E. Mitchell, of Lewiston, aged 21.

In Solon, ISAAC HOWE, aged about 40.

In Dover, JEREMIAH JENNESS, of Fryeburg, aged 48.

In York, OLIVER SIMPSON, aged 33; OLIVE SIMP-

RUNAWAYS CAUGHT. The Boston Post says: of age, left their homes, in Portland, one day last of age, left their homes, in Portland, one day last week, declaring that they were going west. The father of each started in pursuit, and overtook the trio in this city. Just as the elders were preparing to return with the captured party, two of the boys made their escape again, and were not heard of again until Sunday, by telegraph from Albany, where they arrived Saturday, and were taken into custody by officers. The third returned to Portland with his father. They were provided with money by one of the boys, who obtained his father's check for five dollars. He ingeniously wrote the words, "one hundred and sixty," in a blank on the same check, before the word "five," and received for the paper at the bank \$165. The lads, on arriving in Boston, armed themselves with revolvers, dirk knives,

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN Goods. On Friday evening last, a fire company which for a long time has been uninhabited. In the course of the evening a closet, with the door nailed up was discovered in one of the rooms. Curiosity led the discoverers to break down the door, when several large trunks filled with goods of various kinds, including clothing, cloths, silver ware, &c., were found. There is no doubt that a gang of thieves had hid their plunder there in the hope that it would be unmolested until it was convenient for them to reclaim it. It is probably the result of a number of robberies.

[Traveller.

Accumulative Evidence in the Natica Murder Case, the construction of a STONE BRIDGE across a precifications of which may be seen by calling on the subspectifications of whi Woburn had the tables for their supper laid in

murder case fact after fact comes to light, and there is now a fair prospect, that though the dying woman could not speak out, accumulating ing woman could not speak out, accumulating last. cumstances will point as certainly to the guilty

circumstances will point as certainly to the guilty perpetrator of one of the foulest murder ever known in Massachusets. [Traveller.

A Relic of the Past. The aged and venerable barque Maria, of this port, which has been for some time undergoing repairs, was hauled up on the Fairhaven Railway, on Wednesday. This on the Fairhaven Railway, on Wednesday. This vessel has reached the age which is appointed unto man—three score years and ten—and was.

Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register. vessel has reached the age which is appointed unto man—three score years and ten—and was, unto man—three score years and ten—and was, we believe, built at Kingston in this State. For the last fifty or sixty years, she has been successfully engaged in the sperm whale fishery, having been owned by Samuel Rodman, Esq. of this city, and being now in possession of the Rodman family. It is undoubtedly true that the Maria was either the first or second vessel that displayed the American flag in the British channel. Notwithstanding h.r great age, it is thought that by the exercise of a little eare she may safely arrive at her hundredth year. Her model is very singular and different from that of any vessel at the present time. [New Bedford Standard.

Heavy Damages. Susan M. Learned recovered \$3500 from Alfred Watkins for breach of promise of marriage, in Albany, N. Y., on the 18th inst. The lady is only 21 years of age, but the gentleman is 56. The latter, however, is worth \$100,000. The lady had purchased her wedding garments, and had made preparations for a wedding tour to Europe; and such was her grief at being disappointed, that she lost from thirty to forty pounds of flesh.

18 OTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrative, on the Estate of Chuns, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bound as the law directs: All persons, the desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and alineabled to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to soft the same for settlement; and alineabled to said estate of ANDER when the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrative, and has undertaken that trust by giving bound as the law directs: All persons, the same for settlement, and alineabled to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to subscriber has been duly appointed Administrative, and has undertaken that trust by giving demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and alineabled to said estate are requested to said estate are requested to make immediate payment t

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ished at Richmond, Va., an account by the Edtor, Dr. Gooch, of this remarkable freak of naure.

These two children were born in July, 1851.
The mother is a stout negress, aged 31, very fat.

Seed Wheat, 115 @ 125 Winter do. 33 @ 40

Seed Wheat, 115 @ 125 Winter do. 33 @ 40

> POTANTON MARKET. November 18 At Market, 3200 Beef Cattle, 1120 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 3100 Swine. BEEF CATFLE:—We quote extra, \$6 50; first quality 5 75; second, \$5 25 @ 85 50; turel, \$3,00 @ \$4 7 WORKING OXEN — Sales from \$55 to \$92, COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from \$20 to \$40, SHEEP.—Sales in small lots from \$1 75 to \$3 75, SWINE.—At retail, 64 @ 8c.

BOSTON MARKET, November 22.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesec, Ohio and Michigan.common brands, \$5 25 at \$5 3;\frac{1}{2}; fancy brands, \$5 50; extra Genesec, \$5 75 at \$6 00.
GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 9ic; white, 91 at \$95c. Northern Oats, 49c. Rye, 85c per bushel, cash.
HAY.—Eastern Hay, \$23 at \$25 \frac{1}{2}\$ ton, cash.

Interesting to the Consumptive. The following facts are communicated by Win. Mitchell, of Boston, who has been cured of Consumption by using WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND

Jerusalem R. A. Chapter,

packages, but when Mr. Favor began to take count of his freight after the steamer was under way, this one was missing. He was probably followed by some cunning rogues, who knew his business, and adroitly performed the robbery. Mr. Favor offers a handsome reward for the bills and the thieves. [Boston Courier.

Benterrise. Perhaps no stronger evidence can be addeded of the intrinsic value and unrivalled usefulness of duced of the intrinsic value and unrivalled usefulness of the Centry Pectoral, than the fact, that in order to supply the demand the Proprietor has been compelled to build an immense block, occupying a large part of a squarion of our principal thoroughfares, five stories of which are to be occupied by his Laboratory for the preparation of the Cherry Pectoral alone. As this article has now won its way to the public favor solely by its success in curing disease, this fact is some comment on its virtue. ENTERPRISE. Perhaps no stronger evidence can be ad-

Toumenenl.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt up joy in Edeu's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild! And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

Obituary.

In Casco, 9th inst., HARVEY M. KNIGHT, see of Jas. Knight, Esq., aged 20. In Vassalboro', Sept. 14th, DESAIR AUSTIN, wife of

In York, OLIVER SIMPSON, agod 35; OLIVE SIMP-SON, aged 62.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

Nov. 16, Schr. Arno, Benls, Boston.
Yucatan, Garland, do.
17, Brig Wilder, Cofren, New York.
William, Moore, do.
19, Schr. Henrietta, Stinchfield, do.
Evelune, —, do.
Central America, —, Richmond.
22, Consul, Gill, Nantucket.

Nov. 20, Schr. Central America, Savannah.
Rochester, Rowse, Boston.
Brig Wilder, Cofren, Somerset.
William, Moore, Pall River.
Schr. Henrietta, Stinchfield, Philadelphiw.
Eveline, —, New York.
23, Arno, Beals, Boston.

Sleighs for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand three or four very good SECOND-HAND SLEIGHS which he will sell cheap. Call at the KENNEBEC HOUSE, Market Sqr., Augusta. He keeps at his Stable the very best of teams to let Augusta, Nov. 23, 1852, 48 G. W. RICKER.

NOTICE.

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS.

M. R.S. R.I.CH MOND, having recently returned from Boston, would invite the inhabitants of Winthrop to call and examine her carefully selected stock of CLOAK and DRESS GOODS, with Triamnings in great variety. Rich Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Caps, Embroideries, Gloves, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hoods; Double and Single Zephyr Worsted; Colored and White Crochet Cotton; Moravian Cotton; Bay State Flannel Shawls. Ladies' worsted and woolen Hose, Comforters, Woolen Yarn, Sheetings, Drillings, &c. Also, a large assortment of Ludies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, Sandal and other Rubbiers.

Mrs. Richmond, grateful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Winthrop, Nov., 1852.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the buttle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seared cough, which breaks them from their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be zure of sound, unprocess sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an initinate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy. ry.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find them-elves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it

From two eminent Physicians in From two eminent Physicians in
FANETTEVILLE, TENN., April 16th, 1851.

Sir—We have given your Cherry Pectoral an extensive rial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other emedy we have for curing affections of the respiratory organs.

DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.
TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy invaluable, say by its reticular SPEAKERS this remedy

nvaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when en in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a chours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexifew hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexi-bility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cared by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will care them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throst and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pec-toral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable op-pression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. STOWE, or Berokhen, N. V. et the

ression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. STOWE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cases of asthma and Bronchitis as lead me to believe it can rarely all to cure those discasses."

FOR CROUP, give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and irequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until t subsues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail

HODPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENCA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

SALEM, Ohio, 11th June, '51.

Ing from the disease.

Balem, Ohio, 11th June, '51.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—I write to inform you of the tuly remarkable effects of your Cherry Pectoral in this place, and in my own family. One of my daughters was completely cured in three days of a dreadful Whooping Cough by taking it. Dr. Means, one of our very best physicians, treely states that he considers it the best remedy we have tor pulmonary diseases, and that he has cured more cases of Cronp with it than any other medicine he ever administered. our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that during the run of Influenza here this season, he has seen cures

te run of Influenza here this season, he has seen cures om your mediciae, he could scarcely have believed with-at seeing. Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAHI, Deputy Postmaster. J. D. SINCLAIR, Deput,
From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and
Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

I have found the Cherry Pectorial, as its ingredients
show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases. PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D. Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

VALENTINE MOTT, the widely celebrated Pro-

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the widely celebrated Pro-fessor of Surgery in the Medical Coilege, New "It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure discusses of the Throat and Lunga." Cures of severe discusses upon the Lunga have been effected by Cherry Pectoral in such extreme cases as war-rant the belief that a remedy has at length been foun-tiant can be depended on to cure the Coughs, Colds and Consumption, which carry from our midst thousands every year. It is indeed a medicine to which the afficted can look with confidence for relief, and they should not tail to swall themselves of it. ook with confidence for rener, and they should be wait themselves of it.

Prepared and Sold by . .MES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price \$1,00 per bottle.

Sold by G. H. CUSHING, DILLINGHAM & TIT-COMB, Augusta; C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Rowe & Clark, Lewiston; I. Donham, Readfield; Stanley & Bradford, Winthrop; and by drugg-1s throughout the State.

cop3ra17

RGE *upuply his pop ar Medicine for Coughs,

1 Colos, ... ease angs, &c. ust received and for sale
by J. W. COFR*, only Agent 1 Augusta, No. 9 Bridge's

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Gardian of Caroline V., Stephens, minor heirs of STEPHEN CARR, late of Vienna in said County, deceased—Respectfully Represents. That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz.—Five multivided twelfth parts of the Homestead Farm of their late father, subject to the widow's right of dower—that an advantageous offer has been made for said minors' interest in said Homestead, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. She therefore prays that license may be granted her to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

BETSEY CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1852.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be iron to auditative control of the problems of the processing the such cases and the second monday of November, 1852.

September 1, 1852.

Garage Runk, Preston's Ink, Blackwood Writing Fluid, all good artic'es, for sale by 25 · EDW'D FENNO.

GRASS SEE DS

FOR SALE at wholesale and retail by M. & F. BURR, Dealers in Sceds, No. 15 Merchants' Row, Boston.

September, 1, 1852.

Garage Runk, Preston's Ink, Blackwood Writing Fluid, all good artic'es, for sale by 25 · EDW'D FENNO.

STRAY HEIFER.

STRAY HEIFER.

STRAY HEIFER.

With large horns and short tail, came into the embority of October last. The owners is requested to prove properey, pay charges and take head in Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1852.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHACK INK.—Harrison's Columbian Ink, Stephens' Mwiting Ink, Preston's Ink, Blackwood Writing Fluid, all good artic'es, for sale by 25 · EDW'D FENNO.

STRAY HEIFER.

STRAY HEIFER.

A RED, two years old Heifer, of small size, with large horns and short tail, came into the enclosure of the subscriber in October last. The owner is requested to prove properey,

gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of November, A. D. 1852.

RACHEL THOMPSON, Administratrix on the Es-tate of JOEL THOMPSON, late of Wayne, in said County, decreased, having presented her account of ad-ministration of the Estate of said deceased for allow-ance:

gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of November, A. D. 1852.

Note of Monday of November, A. D. 1852.

Note of JOEL THOMPSON, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Onder D. That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, it and county on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forence, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Altest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

46

J. KILBURN & CO. have just opened a Splendid Stock of New Fall and Winter.

DR. POLLARD, OF PORTLAND,
Will.t. visit the following places, where he may be consulted, free of charge, upon all affections of the Lungs, Piles, Humors of all kinds, Kidney, Gravel, obstruction of the Urine, Weakness and Gameral Debility, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaints, long standing Sores, &c. &c.

Dr. Pollard does not wish to be understood that he is able to cure all diseases that flesh is heir to, but is able to say that he has cured a great many people, and patched up others, so that they enjoy comfortable health.

Dr. Pollard is now making arrangements to establish himself at Monnouth Centre, Me., at the late residence of Austin Blake, Eq., within a few rods of the Academy, where he intends to be prepared to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Nov. 20, 21, 22, he will be at Wm. Cresey's Hotel, Buck-

Nov. 20, 21, 22, he will be st Wm. Cresey's Hotel, Buckfield.

23, at Caleb Blake's Hotel, Turner Village.
24, 25, at Richard Hilton's, midway between Britton's Mills and North Turner,
26, 27, at Dea. Urinh Proctor's, Canton Mills.
22, 29, at Merroy & Kider's Hotel, Dixfield.
30, at J. S. Mullikin's Hotel, Farmington.
Dec. 1, 2, 3, at A. S. King's Hotel, Farmington.
4, 5, at Alvin Pulleu's Hotel, Kingfield.
6, 7, at A. Stone's Hotel, Farmington Falls.
9, at D. M. Terague's Mansion House, Mt. Vernon.
10, at Col. J. O. Craig's Hotel, Readfield.
11, at I. N. Prescott's, Esq., Monmouth.
A. W. POLLARD.
Original Vegetable Physician.
26, 100 QTLS. CODFISH, now in store, and for sale, at less than Boston prices, at No. 1 Smith's Block, by Nov. 15th, 1852.

47 ARNO A. BITTUES.

Interval Wanner, by DEALY & O'BRIEN.
Wannerd, by DeALY & O'BRIEN.
Wannerd, by DeALY & O'BRIEN.
From 50 to 100 good COAT MAKERS, to whom cark and the highest prices will be paid, as soon as the garments are made and delivered.
Also, 8 or 16 Girls to work in the shop, opposite the Maio, Farmed and a medial and ellivered.
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JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sqr. 1852.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Broughlits, Hooping-Cough, Croup,
Asthma and Consumption.

And for the Relief of Patients in advanced stages of Consumption.

THE CHERRY PECTORAL is not recommended for all discuses, but only one class; or, as it were, one discuse in its different varieties, and this it cures.

To cure a Cold, with Headache and soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

Augusta, Nov. 8, 1852.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR \$800.

From Hunter's Mills, where the contemplated bugger Railroad passes, and where will be a Depot; three miles from Canana Village, on a good read, near a school-house, and one mile from a meeting-house. One hundred and thirty acres of good land, a small house and shed, a good barn, 35 by 40 lees; cuts from twelve to thirty tons of hay; has a young orchard, wood and cedar enough for any one farm—is well situated to divide and make two farms. Terms of payment made liberal. Enquire of JOHN TOTMAN.

Pishon's Ferry, Clinton, Nov. 2, 1852. CONY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this old and popular Institution
will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 6th, and continue
eleven weeks, under the charge of its present able Board
of Instructors. ructors. location of this School, at the Capital of the State affords a very favorable opportunity to members of the Legislature of having their daughters with them in the city during the session. Board will be furnished on the most reasonable terms at Board will be turnisared on the block of the Academy Boarding House.

One half the Tuition of Students out of town is paid by the Trusters.

JOS. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y
3w47

Hallowell Academy.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, under the continued charge of Mr. WITHINGTON.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1852.

H. W. PAINE, Sec'y.
Sw46

THOMASTON ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, 29th inst. Teachers—Messrs. PAINE and HOBBIE. Tuition, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per term of eleven weeks. Board, in good families, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. No pupil admitted for less time than balls term. Ill a term.

This school has never been, at any period since its first This school has never been, at any period since its first organization, in so flourishing a condition as at the present time; nor has it ever afforded so great facilities for imparting instruction. The number of Students attending the present term, is one hundred and twenty; and a large proportion of these are studying the Ancient or Modera Languagas, or the Higher English Branches.

ATWOOD LEVENSALER, Sec'y.

Thomaston, Nov, 6th, 1852.

Superintending School Committee.

THE Superintending School Committee, of the to-km of VASSALBORO', will be in session to the examination of persons proposing to teach in our Common Schools, at the School-house near Getchell's Corner, on the 13th; at the School-house near the Baptist Meeting House, on the 27th inst., at one o'clock P. M., respectively.

10 SEPH II. COLE. P. M., respectively.
JOSEPH H. COLE,
WARREN PERCIVAL,
WILLIAM MERRILL.
1852. 3w46

Vassalboro', 11th mo. 4th, 1852. R OSE BLANKETS, all sizes and qualities, just rec'd a October 19, 1852. W. J. KILBURN & CO'S.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods. CENTLEMEN purchasing their FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, will find a good assortment and Superior Styles, at W. H. CHISAM'S, 3m:44 No. 8 Arch Row, Water St., Augusta.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. W. JOSEPH & CO., just returned from New York,
have opened a large assortment of NEW AND
CHOICE STYLE GOODS, adapted to the season, among
which may be found: Thibets, Lyonese, Paramattae, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, Silk and
Worsted Popins, Calicores, Ginghams, etc.
SHAWLS. Bay State Long and Square Shawls, Cashmere, Thibet Silk Acc. ere, Thibet, Silk, &c. SILKS-Black and Colored. Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, &c., together with a general assortment of Staple and Dry Goods.

*ALPACCAS—All colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
Flannel, Socks and Yarn taken in exchange.
Call at the Corner of Oak and Water Streets, near the Depot, and South of the Maine Farmer Office.

BURNETT'S PURE COD LIVER OIL. SEVERAL distinguished medical gentlemen have latel published papers showing the efficiency of this simple remedy in removing Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitts, an other irritating discusses of the throat and longs. It is important not only that the oil should be pure, but that it LUBIN'S PERF'MER —Boquet de Caroline, MilleMignonette. Jus eccived a for sale by

S of _nsen tad Malva.

RGE *apply his pop ar Medicine for Coughs, ar Medicine for Coughs, ar Medicine for Coughs, ar Medicine for Coughs, and described a formula for sale by normal Role and Normal Role and Normal Role and Role and Normal Role and Role

36-3m FLAX SEED. CASH PAID for PLAX SEED by M & F. BURR, Seed Dealers, No. 15 Merchants' Row, Boston. September 1, 1852.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of December next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Attest—Wa. R. Smith, Register.

Copy of Petition, and order of Court.

Attest—Wa. R. Smith, Register.

Attest—Wa. R. Smith

Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the foretonom, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

Freedom Notice.

This may certify that I have this day given my son, aself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELLIOT PERRY, 2D.

Attent—Thomas C. Norris.

Nov. 1th, 1852.

Novice.

NOTICE.

The members of the MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby profiled that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be helden at the FOW HOUSE in MONMOUTH, on Wednesday, the FOW HOUSE in MONMOUTH, on Wednesday, it for the centul day of December next, at ten o'clock a. M. for this content day of December next, at ten o'clock a. M. for this content day of December next, at ten o'clock a. M. for this manusction of the following business, to wit:

alt, To choose a Chairman to preside at said Meeting.

3d. To determine the number and choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

3d. To transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NEW RAISINS and GRAPES, just received by Nov. 14. 47, G. H. CUSHING.

Fresh Lemons, for sale by Nov. 14. CUSHING.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the same business as formerly, by DEALY & O'BRIEN.

Wassied.

From 50 to 100 good COAT MAKERS, to whom cash and the highest prices will be paid, as soon as the garments are made and delivered.

Also, 8 or 10 Girls to work in the shop, opposite the Maine Farmer Office.

Oct. 26th, 1852.

4w45

R. W. MULLEN.

BOSTON AND LOWELL. 1852

Lowell.

The new, saie, and fast-railing
Steamer Ocean, \$1.00 to Boston, \$1.75 to

CAPT. E. H. SANFORD, until further notice will leave Steamhoat Wharf, Hallowell, every MONDAY and THIRBDAY, for Boston, at 2½, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.
The Occas is a new hoat, built expressly for this route, is well intuished with boats and, for sugine; and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid accommodations, will render her a great favorite with the traveling public, and the proprietors home to have a share of the business

quintities as a sea boat, with her spiendid accommodations, will render her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a shure of the business the coming season.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Ocean in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dirfield, Canton, Showhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer LiNTON will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and aniling.

N. B. This Boat will take no Live Caives, Matches, Powder, Or extra hazardous treight this season. N. B. This Boat will take no Line Caives, Matches, Powder, or extra hazardous freight this senson.

Grade will be insured by the steamer OCEAN for ore-fourth of one per cent., if requested, by applying to the Agent, without charge for Patics.

Hallowell, May 1, 1852.

A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

S. T. GUSHEE would inform his friends and the public generally, that his Stock is now complete, and he will continue to offer, at his unprecedented Low Prices, his IMMENSE STOCK, among which are

BEAUTIFUL RICH SILKS,

Consisting of all shades and colors. The very best 4-4, 7-8, and 3-4 best black boiled Italian Bilk, that will not break; Satin Dechene, a beautiful article; also, colored striped Silk; Plaid do., and a full assortment of Figured and Flain do., which all the Ladies admit of our selling 20 per cent. less than at any other Store—all are better satisfied after getting our Goods home and examining them than they are at the Store when purchasing, owing to our keeping the Store so light.

Worsted Dress Goods. Worsted Dress Goods.

Our Stock of Mouslin deLaines is larger than all others in the City put together, and in part consists of Printed (all wood), a beautiful article, and all wood plain, all shades and qualities. Also, the very richest Cotton and Wood, Figured and Plain, from the very Cheapest the Market affords, to the Richest and Most Costly to be had in New York Market. Also, Challies of all colors; a full stock of New Style POPLINS.

Woolen and Worsted Goods.

Woolen and Worsted Goods.

French Thibets, all wool, colored, and the cheapest in the market; Lyonese of all shades and qualities, and a most beautiful article; Alpacas of all colors and prices, as cheap as can be found on the river; Black Bombazine, the very best for Mourning Dresses, which we will warrant to do good service; Figured Velvets for Dresses, a very pretty article, cheap; Platin Raw Silks, very rich Goods for Dresses; Sack Cloth, 6-4 and 3-4, all wool, figured and plain, of every quality; Nice Velvets, of every color and shade, a heavy stock; Trimming Velvets, 5-8, of all colors, and very cheap, for trimming closks, sacks, capes and dresses; Poplins, a very desirable article, and a full stock.

WOOLEEN CLOTHS.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Our Broadcloths are all German, and Warranted not to Fade, and a better assortment was never brought into this city. His stock of Black ranges in prices from \$1.75 to 86.50, good enough for any one to wear. We also have Brown, Blue, Green and Maroon, which, for quality and price, dely competition. Of Cassimeres, we have a large and full stock of Black. German and Middlesex. Also, Docskins, black and colored, at all prices, from \$2.50 to the very cheapest to be found in our Market. Also, Satinets, all prices and all shades, which are not to be beat in price or goodness. Union Cassimeres in almost any quantity, cheap as a broom; Black Satins, Velveta and Lastings, for Vesta, at the very lowest market prices.

All Wool Flannets.—100 pieces all wool Red Twilled Flannel, which our firm Manufacture themselves, and of conrse we can give you a better article for the money than you can get at any other earliel for the money than you can get at any other catablishment. Grey Flannets of every grade. Also, Biuc, Yellow, Green, and a larger stock of White Flannels than can be found at any other Store in this city, at prices from 12; to 75c. Also, Cotton do., very cheap for the goodness.

Cotten Dress Goodnes—3-30 pieces of Lancaster and Secuch Ginghams, full stock of Patterns as can be found in the State—and a better stock of Mourning Ganghams than we ever had on hand before, and at lower prices. 1000 pieces Printed Calicnes, which make about 33,000 yards, from the very cheapent to the very beat 4-4 French at 25c.

SHAW LS.

1000 Long and Square Woolen Bay State, Waterloe and Watervillette Shawla, which we get at a discount from Manufacturers' prices, and can sell you for a less price than others pay for them, and no mistake. Also, Cashmere Shawla of the richest styles; Black Silk do. Our Stock of Shawla is the best in the market, and those wishing to purchase can be suited both in quality and price. ing to purchase can be suited both in quality and price, by calling at our Store. Also, a choice assortment of Scraps.

Carpetings. Our Stock of All Wool, Cotton and Wool, and Cotton, mbraces the largest ever offered by u.e. Oil Cloth, 4-4, i-4 and 6-4, is as large as you can find at any other Store his side of Boston, although others advertise to the con-At our New Store you are sure of not getting Moth

WROUGHT WORK. WROUGHT WORK.

In this branch you will find the Largest Stock ever before in any Retail Store. The richest Worked Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, from \$6.50 to the very rheapest. Also, Coliars, the very richest kind, be had, from \$2.50 to the most common, 64c. Muelin Under Sleeves, the nicest kind and richest work, from \$4 to the Lowest Cost to be had. Lace Under Sleeves, Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, &c., comprising the largest stock of Wrought Work in the State, and cost over \$1000.

Miscellaucous Goods—Comprising almost every assortment usually found in a Dry Goods Store, among which may be found the following, viz:—Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, very cheap and heavy: Unbleached do

To At our Store you will find the best—always lighter than any other, both by day and night. In the shall receive New Goods Daily, and are not to be besten by any one.

We shall receive New Goods Daily, and are not to be besten by any one.

We always trade fairly with all. Give us a try.
Gardiner, Me., Oct. 21, 1532.

Birch Timber Wanted.

150 CORDS of White Birch Timber wanted, from 5 to 12 inches diameter, and 8 feet long. For further particulars, enquire of F. H. HARNDEN, at his shop, or of HENRY WILLIAMS, Augusta.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 12th inst., a large RED COW, with a white spot on her are. The owner can have her by proving property and aning charges.

Bouth China, Nov. 13th, 1852.

*3w47 FANCY GOODS.

KRAMER & HEYER, FRENCH, GERMAN & ENG. GOODS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

**Ilarm Clocks, Toys, Willow Baskets, Brushes, Foncy
Boses, 4c. 4c., Nos. 15 & 20 Atkinson street, near

MATHLAS FR. MER,

Orders taken for Staple Articles in their line at the
ly

usual commission rates. A

STONE BUTTER POTS, with Covers, all sizes, for sale B. LIBBY & CO.

FARMERS' Cast Steel SHOVELS, for sale by 8. LIBBY & CO.

Eng. Linseed oil, for sale in quantity to suit, very G. H. Cushing. MISS M. B. CHANDLER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED her Winter's Stock of Millmery Goods, and offers them at unuanally low
prices. Her stock consists of BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c. &c.
Straw Bonnets blenched and repaired at short motics.
DRESS-MAKING attended to in all its various branches.
Bhop at No. 1 Bridge's Block, (up stairs.)
Augusta, November, 15, 1852.

Cheese! Cheese!

120 BOXES of the best quality CHEESE ever offered for sale in Augusta, for sale by Nov. 15.

47 ABNO A. BITTUES.

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Run and

For the Maine Farmer. THANKFULNESS.

BY ALICE HILTON. Poor, weary ones of earth, who grieve unceasing, Look how the Father loveth all alike,-How, on the anvil of a strong will glowing,

Lieth the bolt of fate, for you to strike! Mack how those flowers that come with Spring's Stay longest when old Autumn sits in state. So thy heart-flowers of thankfulness, oh, cherish!

When coldness comes thou'lt not be desolate. What though the angel's gift to earth be now But a cold cov'ring for her shrunken form?

Within the foldings of her snowy vest The lowljest violet sleeps sweet and warm. What though the snow lies deep o'er hearts beloved And in the dark pall of the mournful pine Folds tenderly white forms, all cold and still

As those dear ones whose memory is thine Didst then not see, when autumn leaves fell fast, What lessons, blazoned on the earth, they wrough How full with promise of another Spring Each tint and line of deepest shade was fraught? Watch thou the setting star of evening time .-Wouldst think it nearer to the heavens did lie

Than those tall trees, whose tapering branches bare Make a quaint framework for the printed sky? Oh, ever thus the lowliest things to sight Are highest in the heaven of Go l's great love! And the meck, thankful heart, like that tair star, Stands mearest to the "great white throne" above Augusta, Nov. 25, 1852.

NOVEMBER. BY THOMAS HOOD.

No sun-no moon! No morn-no noon-No dawn-no dusk-no proper time of day-No sky-no earthly view-No distance looking blue-No road-no street-no "t'other si le the way"-No end to any Row-No indications where the Crescents No top to any steeple-

No recognitions of familiar people-No courtesies for showing 'em-No knowing 'em! No traveling at all-no locomotion-No inkling of the way-no notion-

No mail-no post-No news from any foreign coast-No Park-no Ring-no afternoon gentility-No company-no nobility-No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease, No comfortable feel in any member— No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,

No fruits, no flow'rs, no leaves, no birds,

No-vember!

"No go"-by land or ocean-

Che Story-Celler.

MAY FORREST.

A poor widow, by the name of Forrest, and an only daughter, took up their residence in a dilapidated dwelling in an obscure part of London. Their former residence had been the country, where Mr. Forrest, lately deceased, had owned a few acres of land, which had been seized upon by his creditors immediately after his death. Being left without any means of support, the poor widow turned her thoughts towards the great metropolis, where she thought herself and daughter might procure some employment.

May Forrest, the daughter, was now a voun woman of eighteen, of very attractive appearance. Her figure was charming, her complexion very fair, and she was sensitive and retiring to a fault. To look upon her, one might think that she was not strong enough to struggle with poverty, and the cold selfishness of the world. But it is hard to judge of the soul by the exterior. May For- me, and it would only afflict your honest heart." ience " rest had never led a life of idleness; she had been taught industry and economy from the first. distress," added the man, musingly. "Who out any more with mine, and Susan has only two once repeated. To which our friend tried to heavy blow-she was left with no protector save her mother.

With mournful hearts they saw themselves deprived of their few acres, and set out for London to gain a subsistence by their needles, or in any l honest way. They had just money enough to procure two very ordinary apartments, on an uninviting street, the favorite resort of the lowest artizans. Here, by dint of hard labor and the closest of economy, they managed to live very comfortably until Mrs. Forrest was taken ill. She was no longer able to ply the needle, and now all the labor devolved upon May. The good girl redoubled her exertions, and worked early and late. Every day, at regular hours, she went forth to get and return her work. She always observed, on these occasions, a scissors grinder. to receive gratuities, or to ply his trade as the benevolent were disposed. He always held out his hand to May as she passed, and when she could she dropped a penny out of her meagre purse. He received these favors with gratitude May had become so accustomed to this that she never went that way without expecting to see him, and gave him a nod of recognition, and penny if she had it to spare. She would have thought it strange to have gone along withou hearing the voice of "Old Bennie," as he was styled, crying, "scissors to grind;" or, if a well

The scissors she used so much owed their keen edge to the old man's wheel. Once or twice she had assisted him to adjust said wheel, which mischievous urchins had overturned. Of late, however, May had given but few pennies. The illness of her mother made it necessary for her to keep all she could get. Enough to keep them comfortable. Work was scarce, and the rent bill stared them in the face.

dressed person passed, "charity for an old man."

May, like a dutiful daughter, denied herself o a thousand things she needed. As a consequence, she grew thin and pale. Her wardrobe the attention of a profligate young man, son o an extensive landholder, and the very one who had swallowed up the acres of Mrs. Forrest.

May had seen this person before coming to London. He had praised the beauty of her face, and attempted some little liberties with her. These advances she had promptly repelled. His name was Winthrop Brown. He was not at all pleased with the decided manner of May.

After the death of her father, and the removal to London, Browne began to think the prope time had arrived for an amour with the charming May. Sometime elapsed before he learned her residence; but when he obtained the knowledge he lost no time in setting off to London-being a young man of leisure.

such an one Browne did not expect on his first visit. His inquisitive glances about the room soon satisfied him of the extreme poverty of the occupants. This cave him satisfaction, as money could not but be acceptable under such circum-

Thus, in a "cold-blooded" sort of a way, he calculated the chances of success. He repeated his visits, and tried to make himself agreeable. He even went so far as to offer her money which she refused; though Heaven knows she needed

Her mother grew worse daily. Her expenses of course increased. The rent was always accomulating and beginning to look terribly formidable. The sears were yet on her cheek when she went forth to get work from her employer. The old seissors grinder was at his accu

time looked anxiously into her face. "Alas! I have nothing," said May, and hur-

" Stay!" said the scissors-grinder, "beware of that well dressed young man who calls on you.

May heard him with astonishment. What did he know of her affairs! Why should a poor mendicant feel an interest in her? She thanked him for his well-meant kindness and hastened on.

quaintance with her since her removal to London. interesting event. He was poor like herself, and depended on both mother and daughter. Their intimacy in- he was original in everything. creased until he became a daily visitant.

the exertions of May, and the thousand and one and she fainted. deprivations they suffered. He longed for the "Why should I take this?" she asked, when a right to protect and assist her.

Meantime things went on from bad to worse May was obliged to part with all the little ornaments she possessed in the world. The last seissors-grinder, "to see me in the possession of thing that went into the hands of the broker was so much money-but let that pass. I am growa gold ring; with the pa'try sum she got for this, ing old. You shall be my heir. You have been she bought some little articles of comfort for her an angel to the lonely old mendicant. I love the

unable now. The landlord was one of those not all—the man you have chosen for your husvex the souls of good Christians. No appeals to long since dead." his better nature had any effect. The rent was due and he wanted it. If he could not have the rent, he wanted the rooms; consequently the present tenants would have to "bundle into the streets." as he expressed it; and they were ordered to move that very day.

The landlord had not been gone long before Browne made his appearance. He informed May he was well acquainted with the state of affairs, and that it depended entirely upon himself whether the rent should be paid or not. If she said the word, he would not only settle the amount, but "make a lady of her" at once.

May Forcest wished to hear no more. She

Browne went away greatly dissatisfied; but not without cherishing a secret hope that he should thus ultimately carry out his designs. In this emergency May knew not whom to look

to for assistance. Her only friend who would be disposed to assist her-Austin Ware-was unfortunately out of the city. But it was no time for inaction. They must at least have the common necessaries of life, if they had no moreand May went again to her former employer for work. Her eyes were swollen, and she scarcely looked at the scissors-grinder as she passed. "I would speak to you, young woman," he

said, loud enough to be heard. "What would you say?" she inquired in a

"You are in trouble, and I would ask you the have been growing thin for the last six weeks, so won't do another thing with mine for a week to that one would hardly know you," answered the come." mendicant, while his face was lighted up with Really, Mrs. Wicks, I would like to accom-

you," replied May Forrest. "You cannot help possibly spare them without great inconven-"Still I would like to know the secret of your listress," added the man, musingly. "Who ont any more with mine, and Susan has only two once repeated. To which our friend tried to

you." "Kind old man," exclaimed May, "I would that it were, but it is not-yet you shall hear." perplexities, while the scissors grinder listened feeling the want of them."

with deep attention. "Then the landlord says he shall turn you into the street to-day ?"

"This very day, and mother is sick, too," sobbed our heroine. "But he shan't turn you into the street," said

the mendicant, quietly. "Nobody shall ever turn you into the street." "I must be going," sighed May. "Not yet," answered the old man.

The old man put his hand beneath his ragged vestments and drew out a greasy wallet, and put it into May's hand.

"You will find the amount there," he said. May started back in surprise. "What! you-you."

"Yes it is me the old scissors-grinder, and beggar-man that speaks-men are not always so need not have complained at fixing up the old poor as they seem, nor what they seem. You have been kind to me. You have not been ashamed to stop as you passed, and turn your pretty smiling face towards me, and even to give me pennies from the scanty pittance earned by your needle. Take the money-don't be afraid of it-it's not like Browne's money-it is not the price of virtue. Hasten away to relieve your mother."

"Heaven bless you, old man! but how shall I repay you !" "I want no pay; I am already paid. You

shall let me come to your house and rest me once in a while, and see how you get on-that's

With an overflowing heart, May turned towards home. Sincere was the prayer for thanksgiving that went up from her bosom. She flew ed the pavement. She related to her all that had happened, and opened the greasy wallet; it contained not only the amount due for rent, but thrice that sum.

"Here is some mistake," said May. "He has erred in counting," and she ran back right, and that he would not on any account take a cent back. He even feigned to get into a vio- of dress, &c., you will soon find yourself amply lent passion about it, and said "she talked as supplied with all these little household conthough a man of his age could not see to counwho were younger."

May was forced to yield and keep the money. She paid off the landlord, much to his astonishment, who said that he had not the remotest idea to put his threat into execution, but only meant it as an excellent joke.

A few days after the old man came in with his wheel upon his back, which he deposited carefully by his side. His welcome was a warm one, and he seemed happy in witnessing the happiness he had conferred.

He had not been long seated when Browne entered. He paid no attention to the "ragged old fellow," as he called him, who sat so obtrusively in a corner, but commenced his wooing exactly where he had left off. Growing bolder. he threw his arm about her neck, and attempted to press a kiss upon her lips.

May cried out in an offended tone, and pushed would willingly indulge every reasonable desire, him from her. At that moment the ragged old and only frowns when ungenerous demands are fellow shook off his apathy and hurled his wheel made upon his means."

place. He held out his hand, and at the same him prostrate upon the floor, and nearly demolished him. Winthrop Browne, Esq., gathered up the remnants of his former self, and left for parts unknown.

The old man's wheel was terribly shattered by

Whatever may happen, don't take any of his about it, and went to work to repair it without a single murmour. Bad luck, they say, never comes single-nei-

ther does good luck. Mrs. Forrest began to recover from that very day. She was soon able to assist in the simple Here we might well inform the readers that a preparations May began to make for her apyoung man by the name of Austin Ware had proaching marriage with Austin Ware, who had ones." seen May Forrest, and managed to form an ac- contrived to raise enough of the needful for that

May insisted that Bennie should be present his own exertions for a living. He had made, the wedding-and present he was-happy, appanotwithstanding this, a favorable impression on rently, as the happiest, only in his own way, as

As soon as the knot was tied, he Sensitive of the fact of their poverty, they en- package in her hands telling her it was a wedding deavored to hide it from Austin as much as pos- gift. She opened. It contained notes to the sible; but the latter, as the phrase goes, "could amount of ten thousand pounds on the bank of not help using his eyes." He saw, with pain, England. The shock was too great for May,

time when he could marry the fair May, and have she had recovered. "What right have I to receive so much money from one comparatively a stranger ?"

"You are no doubt astonished," replied the sound of your voice-the gentle glance of your The rent became due. Although they had eye-the more than human goodness of your been able to pay heretofore, they were utterly heart. Let me pass my days near you. That is hard-hearted wretches who ought not to live to band was the only son of my friend-a friend

The old man ceased speaking, and they all embraced him, expressing their love and gratitude in the most touching manner. The night was spent in joy and gladness.

They were all heartily tired of London-and the grounds the Forrest family had formerly occapied were purchased, together with the greater portion of the lands occupied by Mr. Brown. A very elegant mansion was built, under the superintendence of Austin, to be their future residence.

The seissors-grinder passed the remainder his days with them, in peace and comfort. May Forrest, or more properly May Ware, never returned from him in disgust, without even deign- gretted that she had spoken a kind word to a poor old man.

From the Ohio Farmer. MY SCISSORS.

BY FRANCES DANA GAGE. "Good morning, Mrs. Wicks; hope I see you

well this morning." "Well, yes, pretty well, all but my hands." "Your hands! what's the matter with you

hands; not been scalding them I hope!" "No! worse than that; I have got them al blistered up, trying to cut out the children's fall clothes, with my old scissors; I've had 'em there ten years, and they're just as dull as a hoe. and every time I cut a roundabout, shirt, or pair of pants, I have just such a time of it. Susan Willard is sewing for me now, and I wanted to get my cutting done while my hand was in, so l just wanted to see if you would not lend me your cause. Your eyes are red with crying, and you nice large tailor shears, a day or two, for

modate you, but I am very busy with mine just What would it matter that I should tell now, cutting rags for my carpet, and could not

knows-perhaps it may be in my power to assist weeks to stay. Do you know of any one that has a good pair ?"

to purchase a good pair? I could hardly get I weighed him myself, and he'll come to just a Here May went into a detailed account of her along without mine for a single day, without "What did yours cost?"

"Two dollars and a half."

"Two dollars and a half-goodness! Mr Wicks would no more let me have money to buy such a pair of scissors, than he'd fly." "Oh I think you are mistaken, I have always

thought Mr. Wicks very indulgent." "There's where you are altogether mistaken, I hardly ever ask him for money, but what he says something to hurt my feelings, and I often do without things I really need, rather than have any words. Why, yes, to-day I asked him for money to get my fall trimmings for my bonnet and Rosina's, and it was all I could do to get it out of him-"

"How much did it require to fit your bonnets

up for winter?" "Only five dollars; it would cost ten you know to get us both new ones, I thought he

"And you have the five dollars in your posses-"Yes, and we thought we would get trim-

mings at Grant's. That beautiful royal purple with the orange edge, it's a love of a ribbon, and so cheap, only seventy-five cents a vard." "My dear Mrs. Wicks, let me give you a new Would your husband complain if you

should trim your bonnets with ribbon worth half that sum, and appropriate the balance to the pur chase of a good pair of scissors!" "No, of course he would not; but who, I'd

like to know is going to make themselves the town talk for the sake of gratifying a husband's

"D) it to gratify yourself, to add to your ow confort. My bonnet trimmings and all will not net over one dollar and a half, and I don't be lieve the town will trouble itself one bit about it. Town talk or no talk, you may be sure I'll never run about with my fingers in rags while I can save the price of a pair of scissors in one bonnet trimming. Now don't be offended Mrs. Wicks; I know you really think you can't get along any to the old man. But he persisted that it was all other way than just as you do; but if you will only make the effort to economise in your items veniences, which you seem so much to want, his money. But he would just let her know that and my word for it, your husband will not make his eye-sight was as good as some other people's half the objection to furnishing money for usefuls that he now does for the purchasing of non-es-

"Now there is neighbor Pennyman's wife flourishing in a fifteen dollar crape shawl, but her girl complains that she has to borrow washtubs weekly, and that Mrs. P. says that it is all Mr. Pennyman's fault."

"Why, Mrs. Smith I thought you was a Wo

man's Rights woman." "And so I am; but I assure you I am no adocate for woman's injustice and folly, and while I feel that the law of the land and common justice greatly oppresses woman, I also feel that she oftentimes greatly oppresses herself, and lays heavier burdens upon her own heart, than ahe herself is willing to bear, and to excuse her own weakness of purpose, her own foolish love of display, lays all the blame upon her husband, who

Sabbath Reading.

"Is not that because he does not feel at liberty to deny you any personal gratification; because he feels that he can make you happier thus than the concussion, but he didn't seem to care a straw in any other way ! Try the experiment, Mrs. Wicks; tell him you will reserve half your usual expenses for household conveniences, and if he does not fill your purse with a more cheerful heart, I am much mistaken in him. Begin on the scissors, and if he makes one word of objection. I will agree to change with you for a week, and wear my hands to blisters on your old

"Well, I'll try this once; good morning." "Good morning, Mrs. Wicks."

Mrs. Wicks went home, and when her husband came into dinner, the first thing that took his attention was a beautiful pair of polished steel scissors, not worth less than two dollars.

"Whose are these! been borrowing again "No," replied Mrs. Wicks; "I blistered my

hands yesterday with my old ones, and I just concluded I would wear my old last winter trimmings, and have me a good pair of scissors for my work. Don't you think they are nice ones! I thought you would not care how I spent my Her voice was kinder than usual. "Of course not," he replied. Nothing further

he drew up his chair by the work-stand. "Ain't you going down street," said Rosina No, I believe not to-night; I like the click of your ma's new seissors, and if I go down street I am afraid they will lose their pleasant

was said. In the evening instead of going out

Mrs. Wicks did not look up, her heart was full; for just then a little roll of "royal purple with orange edge," "cheap at seventy-five cents,"

A THANKSKIVING TURKEY.

The country clergymen make a great reckon-

Island. Along in October one of his parisioners, beyond them all, does a real earnest life awe us not of the most liberal reputation, stopped after into veneration and preach us into conviction the morning service, and taking the pastor aside, And such an earnestness it is sole province of whispered in his ear that he must not buy a sincerity to beget. "No I do not. Would it not be better for you Mr. Tight." "Ten pounds-ten in the notch;

dollar, brother Edgar." · Brother Edgar paid the dollar, insisted on havfriend of Mr. Tight. [N. Y. Times.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO DINE.

Increase of appetite does not always grow by man!" what it feeds on, the appetite being regulated in Get angry with your neighbor, and think you a great measure by the description of viands con- have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or cocted to answer its keen demands. We recently two; take a walk in the burial ground, continualheard a story illustrative of this fact. An indi- ly saying to yourself, "when shall I be buried vidual had been in the habit of patronizing a cer- here !" tain restaurant, not a first chop house, until he Sign a note with a friend and never forget your had become known to one of the waiters, a kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to melancholy looking man, who appeared to have yourself, "I wonder if he will pay this note!" some secret sorrow which he treasured from fear of telling the secrets of his prison house. One scrutinize every bill you take, and doubt its being day the gentleman alluded to had completed the genuine till you have put the owner to a great onsumption of solids and fancied he would wind deal of trouble. Believe every dime passed t off by something sweet and light. He accord- you is but a sixpence crossed, and express you ingly called for vanilla crea n by way of obtaining doubts about getting rid of it if you do take it. his dessert. The waiter regarded him with a sigh, and setting the saucer of the desired compound before him, placed one hand on each side give a farthing to the poor. of the table and regarded him most curiously. his bosom heaving with suppressed emotion. At length, he could contain himself no longer, ent, and believe that at no distant day you will and raising one hand in a depreciating manner he come to want. Let the poor-house ever be in

exclaimed: "I would'nt eat that ere not for a thousand dollars, and I'm a poor man, too."

Visions of arsenic, sugar of lead, corrosiv sublimate, peachuena and stomach-pumps float- and at variance with all the world. ed in the vanilla cream before the eyes of the astonished guest, while a cold perspiration stood

"Pizen!" exclaimed the waiter, solemnly-'reg'lar built pizen !"

"Good heavens! you don't say so! What as thus truthfully portrayed? "Do you know how they makes that ere

"Well, sir, I'll tell you," looking round mys-"Well, sir, they takes all the best on 'em,

and they biles 'em. Then they takes the next best and they fries 'em, or makes homletts on 'em, and then, sir, they takes all the teg'lar bad 'uns and makes 'em into vanilla cream!" The waiter and the guest disappeared simul

faced, consumptive looking personage was observed last week to hurry on board a Portland steamer, which was just casting off her ropes and leaving her wharf in this city. The stranger

attracted attention by his evident uneasiness, and

anxiety to know if the steamer would immediately At the stroke of the bell, the wheels were put in motion, and the steamer gracefully glided down the bay; but ere she had gone fifty rods from the wharf, the air was filled with the cries of an infuriated mob, who rushed down to the very water's edge to wreck vengeance on the heartless culprit, who, with malice aforethought, had the evening previous perpetrated the follow-

What is the nearest kin to a man? Ans .- A man-a-kin. Why are China plates like deaf people! Ans.

THE THINKER AND THE DOER.

One sits at home, with pale impassive brow, Bent on the eloquence of lifeless letters; Noting man's thoughts, from Mind's first dawn, ti When Truth seems, Heaven inspired, to burst be

Another plies the force of stalwart limbs, And keen wit sharpen'd by the whirl of action; For midnight lore no studious lamp he trims, Curtain'd and muffled from the world's distraction Two destinies, converging to one end,

The glorious issue of all human labor; Where in harmonious union softly blend The praise of God, the profit of our neighbor Each has his gift-the stamp affixed at birth, That marks him for the servant of a Master:

The chosen steward of His realm of Earth, The shepherd watching for a higher Pastor. Each has his crown-of earthly laurels here, Gather'd and woven by the hand of mortals:

And when the Spirit City's towers appear, Dropp'd on his brows by angels at its portals Judge not which serves his mighty Master best, Haply thou mightest be true worth's detractor; For each obeys his nature's high behest-The close-pent thinker, and the busy actor.

SINCERITY

Sincerity will give an earnestness to the por

sesor, such as can never be fairly intimated by artificial zeal. The former is an inward force; the latter mere outward action. That burns with a clear bright light; this flashes fiercely and then disappears. The one acts with a beautiful spontaneity; the other comes forth only after painful and obvious effort. The first is deep; the last violent. The one moves steadily like the planet, in obedience to a law that makes every novement normal and anticipated; the other breaks on the sight like a comet, which passes away from our view while we are seeking to exing on the donations which their people delight plain its coming. And earnestness, such as this. to pour in upon them in the fall of the year. will do not a little to commend to our attention The intrinsic value of the barrel of apples, the and sympathy those who display it. The brilbag of potatoes or turnips, the pot of butter, or liancy of thought and the eloquence of words the tub of lard, is a good deal, since they must may be wanting, but the appeals of real earnestotherwise come out of a salary that very few ness will often accomplish what these captivators other professional men would be willing to live of the fancy toil after in vain. An earnest step But the kindness of heart that dictates the arrests our attention. An earnest face attracts gift improves the flavor and doubles the value. Our gaze. An earnest voice holds us still till we A clerical friend of ours was settled over a catch the design of the speaker, and almost comgrateful and appreciative congregation on Long pels us to listen with candor. But above and

Thanksgiving turkey, for he had a fine one that | Sincerity most powerfully commends the cause he was fattening especially for his use. Our which it pleads, as well as the character of the friend expressed the gratitude he felt, for it was pleader. It is not the nature of error to nurture relieving him of quite an item of expense, and sincerity. It is adapted to make hypocrites, not then it showed that his ministrations were not martyrs. Men seldom sacrifice themselves on unacceptable. Several times, on passing his the altar of an obvious lie. Even though they benefactor's house, he was stopped; and the dance about the stake, and sing amid the flames, noble bird, whom the children all knew was the they are apt to give evidence even in their seem-"minister's gobbler," pointed out. The last ing triumphs, that ambition is nerving their time the farmer told him that he believed he must constancy not less than faith. That a foolish invite himself and his family to dine with the error may be held as a vital truth, even at the minister on Thanksgiving day, and have a good expense of life, it were impossible in the light of time together over the delicate tit-bits the fowi history to doubt. But such facts are exceptions would furnish; which invitation, of course our to the prevailing law. Generally, the real infriend cordially pressed, though he could not help telligent sincerity of the advocate does not less thinking, when he remembered the number of for his cause than his arguments, or the merits of young mouths thus suddenly called in to assist in the cause, itself. Its merits are not unfrequently despatching the plum puddings and mince pies. seen through the medium of that sincerity, when. that the financial motives of gratitude in view of in its absence, they might have remained hidden. the arrangement had disappeared. The long looked for Thursday morning came at last, and seldom widely violent. Its tones are calmly farmer Tight came with it, turkey in hand, energetic, seeming to well up from the very "lsu't it a fine one! Isn't it plump! and so ten- depths of the spiritual nature. Its enthusiasm is der too! I assure you there will be fine eating a deep constant under corrent, rather than the match expressions of admiration equally enthu- ing. Simple though they be and calmly uttered, sissic. "He might weigh eight or ten pounds, they nevertheless linger in the memory when the impassioned fiery speech of the mere orator is forgotten, and its impressions apparently faded

out from the soul. HOW TO BE MISERABLE. Sit at the window ing them all to dinner, and made an excellent and look over the way at your neighbor's excellent mansion, which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, "Oh, that I were a rich

Think everybody means to cheat you. Closely

Never accommodate, if you can help it.

Never visit the sick and afflicted, and neve Grind the faces of the poor and unfortunate Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talyour mind, with all the horrors of poverty and

Then you will be miserable-if we may so speak-to your heart's content-sick at heart-

MYSTERIES OF SADNESS. Who that reads the following beautiful passage from an accomplished writer, will not bear witness to the correctness of the description? Who hath not had experience

"There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, to the social circle in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the teriously. "They buy the eggs in this ere weak and iron-hearted. At one time, it is caused establishment by the hund'ed dozen, packed, by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. A sound will come booming over the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death-knell, overwhelming all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it? and yet, who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and, like a cloud dimming the sunshine or the river, although causing a momentary shade of gloom, it embraces the beauty of returning

> The words of a German author to his daughter are so full of wisdom that the young lady who should make them her rule would avoid half the scrapes of her companions:-"Converse always with your female friends as if a gentleman were of the party, and with young men as if you female companions were present." Distinguished men are composed of great and

> little qualities. Much of their greatness arises

from their struggles against the imperfections of

There is nothing in honor or fame or worldly fortune, which is not vanity when the time of death approaches-nothing real, nothing substantial, nothing worth having, but the hope of God's PATENT HAY AND STRAW CUTTER.

THE subscriber has recently bought the Patent Right, tor the Counties of Kennether and Somerset, of the above named admirable Machine, and he now effers them to the people of Kennebec county, tails confident that they will find them in every respect just what he recommends them, the heat Hay Cutter which has ever been affected in the State of Maine. These Machines recommend themselves particularly to keepers of Livery Statles, owners of Stage Lines, and to Farmers who keep many flores and Cattle, as they will do the work required of them.

The subscriber wishes to Dispose of the USERI IN
More set County, and offers it on reasonable terms
Any person wishing to make inquiries about these Cutters,
are referred to JOHN KENDALL, Esq. of Fairfield, and
one may be examined at ELLIS & SLOCUM'S, at Kendall's Mit's, Fairfield.

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

"With a healing balm we come to greet you."

The Volcanic Oil from Mexico has long been known to
possess within itself wonderfully southing, healing and
curative properties, and has been exclusively used by the
Mexicans for

And for all other kinds of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds Hard lumps of Tumors, and all kinds of Pains or Inflammation, in Man or Beast.

The happy combination of this wonderful production of manure with other powerful ingredients, in the the MEXI CAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, renders it one of the mos

miversal satisfaction wherever it is introduced. It has now been about two years before the American public, and over four million bottles have been sold in the South and West, and we never heard of a person eing dissatisfied with ity genrs standing has been cured in our weeks? Try one bottle and you will be satisfied. Price 25, 50 and \$1 per hottle A. G. BRAGG & CO, Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo. D. TAYLOR, Jr., General Agent for the New England little 15 and 15. However street Rocker in house parts.

Mates, 13 and 15 Hanover street, Boston, to whom all communications for agencies, &c., must be addressed. Wilsen, Psichanks & Co., Wholesale Agents.

For sale by J. Russell Spoulding, opposite Boston Museum; W. B. Little, lianover street, Boston.

In Augusta, wholesale and retail, by DILLINGHAM & PITCOMB. Country Merchants supplied by them at danufacturers' prices, and by medicine dealers generally.

THE FALL OF BLACK TEA

THE GREAT REDUCTION is the cust of the Blac Teas, coubles the Proprietors of the CHINA TE FORE, in Boston, to offer consumers purchasing 5-1 ounds common Tea,

" good fair Souchong,

good common Ningyong,

very good do.

superior Orlong,

superior Ningyong,

REDDING & CO., 193 Washington street.

REDDING & CO., 193 Washington street.

REDDING & CO Re the Agrs. for the sale of JUDD'S

ARROW ROOT and CORN STARCH PREPARATI /N, used for baking bread.

3m35 WHITE'S HAIR RESTORATOR, a Vegetable Com-

WHITE'S HARR RESTORMANDER, cleansing and soft ening the Hair. For sale by the dozen or single bottle b EBEN FULLER.

AIR WARMING WOOD FURNACE.

COLE'S QUADRILLE BAND. Best Musicions in the State, and will be prepared to play at the shortest notice. His selections of Music are from some of the most popular Compt sets, and he feels confident that he will be able to give prifect satisfiction to all. All Orders should be addressed to J. COLE. Augusta, Mr. Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention. Augusta, Oct. 5, 1852. 4117 J. COLE.

NAILS.—1600 Cacks Nails, just received per schooner Jane, and for sale at Boston prices by

June 10. 25 MEAD & LROOKS. Augusta, Oct., 1851.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE CHURN.
Davis' Patent Self-Adjusting Churn,
To which was awarded the a RIZE MEDAL at the
WORLD'S FAIR, for Charning, Gathering, Working
and Salting Butter. Manufactured by the subscribers at
the subscribers at
Market Square, by
Augusta, October, 1852. WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE CHURN. TO which was awarded the 1 RIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR, for Charming, Gothering, Working and Salting Butter. Manufactured by the adoscribers at WINTHROP, ME., sole proprietors of the Patent Right for the County of Kennebec, (the towns of East Livermore, Mt. Vernon, Wayne and Fayette excepted.) This Chura completes the whole process of BUTTER MAKING without touching the hands to the Butter. It is easier kept clean than any other Chura in sue. For saic by the subscribers and JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square, beautiful.

Augusta.
They also give notice that they continue to manufacture
Pitts' Double Horse Power, and Pitts' Patent Separator, for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, with all the latest approvements, which they now offer to the FARMERS of MAINE as the best Machines for the purpose hitherto invented. All orders for Machines, addressed as above, will be promptly attend S. BENJAMIN & CO.

CLEAR and MESS PORK.—20 bbls. Clear and Mess Pork, for sale low for eash, by A A BITTUES. CUGARS.-A large lot of Crushed, Ground, Loat, Ha-

r sale at No. 3 Smith's Block, Augusta, by Oct. 12, 1852. 42 ELIAS G HEDGE. CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA

THE subscribers having made all necessary arrangements, are now prepared to SECURE TICKETS on any of the STEAMERS or CLIPPER SHIPS, which sail from NEW YORK or BOSTON for the above named placers. To effect this we have secured the services of CURRAN Can be obtained gratuitously on application to the Ages
GEORGE TABER, Traveling Agent for Marce. To effect this we have secured the services of CURRAN DINSMORE, Publisher of the American Radiway Guide, No. 22 Spruce street. New York, and JAMES F. DINSMORE. No. 112 Pearl street, Boston, he th of whom keep themselves "posted up" in regard to these matters. Having secured Tickets for several hundred who are now in the land of Gold, we flatter ourselves that we can give satisfaction to all who wish to intrust their business to our care. We are Agents for a SAFE and RELIABLE LISE INSURANCE COMPANY, that now take CALL-LORD VIA PIESE's a value of vice of the Call-LORD VIA PIESE's a value of vice of the Call-LORD VIA PIESE's a value of vice of vice

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, find now take Cala-FORNIA RISKs at reduced rates. All Letters asking for Information should contain a post-age stamp, and they will need with prompt attention. JAMES DINSMORE & SON. Skowbegan, October 12, 1852.

NEW FLOUR. THOSE who wish to have the sweetest and best Bread, should learn the importance of using FRESH GROUND FLOUR exclusively, particularly during the hot second. The subscriber has just received at the Gardiner Flour. lot of WHEAT, from which h deturing FAMILY FLOURE, which he finish he may con-fidently recommend as at least equal, it not superior, to any Flour of the same grade eve, effered on the Kennebec Also for sale as above. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, from the best pure Genessee Wheat, believed to be surpassed to no Flour in the United States. Grakum Flour, Middlings (Shorts, de. Shorts, 4c.

N. B. The subscriber WARRANTS every barrel de Evered from the Mill, 10 be Full Weight, Sweet, and Freel Ground.

W. M. VAUGHAN.

At CHARLES H. MULLIKEN'S Store, one door north a the Post Office, Augusta, may be found the above Flour

ne Post Office, Augusta, may be found the above Floomstantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at Mill price Augusta, July 28, 1852.

Wanted,

VARNISHES.—Body and Best Coach, Furniture and Damara Varnishes; Florenc White do. For sale by 42 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. WANTED.

A N energetic and responsible Man, to act as Travelling Agent for two good FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-

A NEW MAP OF MAINE.

their natures; and their noblest actions are some times struck forth by the collision of their virtue

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS CURED NO RELIEF, NO PAY.

The Best and only Real Hay and Straw Carter ever offered to the Public.

The public are respectfully informed that Dr. TOBIAS
has adopted the above as his motto since he has intro-

On sale in the United States—now over three years—

To During that period, every bottle sold hose been warratted to give RELIEF, if used according to the directions, or the money would be reimded, and no Agent was
allowed to have it on sole without he would warrant it.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES have been sold, and
not one in a thousand have been returned.

Wherever it has been introduced it has superreded every
other Limiment, and with searcely any advertising, has
quietly won public confidence. Now there are hundreds
of hundless that are never without it. This has been done

antisfaction:
IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE Cholers, Cholic, Dyn.

dall's Mit's, Fairfield.

For firther particulars please call at the subscriber's CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, South End of Water St., Augusta, Maine.

Augusta, Maine.

Augusta, October 5, 1852.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

B. F. MORSE.

All Hands, Wens, Corns, Mosquito Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart; Workness in the Limbs, Back and Chest; Pals in the Joints, Hemorrhage, &c.

LADIES can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove Pimples and Blotches from the Neck, Engage and Bands.

are and Hands.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM it cures as certainly as it CHRONIC RHEUMATISM it cures as certainty as it supplied, but Indianumetry requires the uid of a Physician, as an internal treatment is requisite.

Persons sufficing from Weakness or Paires in the Back, Chest or Limbs, will find relief in a few applications of this Lini.nent. It opens the pores besides strengthening the muscles.

is also warranted superior to anything else to all eviato cure Cuts, Hurns, Old Sores, Swellings, etc. his Liniment is an internal as well as external remedy,

Weekly Journal in large Newspaper form Terms.—One copy, \$2 per mount; three copies, \$5 lve copies, \$5; the copies, \$45; fifteen copies, \$20; twen y copies, \$25. The first number will be issued on Thurs Iny, October 21. Postage, bull a real per week.

27 All Postmasters and others disposed to not as agents will be farnished with a Prospectus and Specimen Numsers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. Al.LEN & CO., 189 Water \$1., New York,

The New York Farm and Garden,

nd the Florist.

Each number will be filled entirely with permanently

tainsters and others disposed to act as Agents, in hished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, of cation to the Publishers. A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 Water St., New York.

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